The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVI., No. 12. Whole No. 674. NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

More Freedom in Russia 411
Cuban Reciprocity Deferred Again . . 412
Mr. Gorman's Return to Power in the Senate 413
Political Corruption in Rhode Island . 414
Cartoons: Some "Scientific Sidelights" 414
The Waterbury Murder 415
Woman Suffrage Rejected in New Hampshire 415
Prizes for Large Families in Pennsylvania 416
The Bryan-Cleveland Jar 417
Argentina's Proposal 418
Topics in Brief 418

LETTERS AND ART:

The American Novel in England . . . 419
Sudermann on the "Brutality of German Critics" 419
A Newly Discovered Portrait of Dante? 420
What a Painter Admires in a Painting 421
Shakespeare's Early Tragedies . . . 422
Notes 422

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Universe for Man After All? . . 423
Evils of the Athletic Habit 423
Is Motion the Chief Function of Life? . 424
Where Solomon Got his Gold 424
To Climb the World's Highest Peak . . 425
Why Do Insects Visit Flowers? . . . 425
Moving Trick-Pictures 426
Science Brevities 426

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Men's Clubs and the Churches 427
Forty Bibles a Minute 427
Revival of Conservative Biblical Criticism in Germany 428
The French Republic and the Religious Orders 428
Dowie's Coming Invasion of New York 429
Religious Notes 430

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Sultan's Acceptance of Macedonian Reform 431
The General Election in Germany . . 432
Portraits: Personalities that Figure in Germany's Electoral Campaign . . 432
At the Court of the Negus 432
Joseph Chamberlain's Return from South Africa 433
Points of View 434

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 435-6

Reviews of: "Lovey Mary" (Rice); "Journey's End" (Forman); "Lady Rose's Daughter" (Ward); "Some By-Ways of California" (Carter); "For a Maiden Brave" (Hotchkiss); "A Study of Prose Fiction" (Perry).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 437
Current Poetry 437
Personals 439
More or Less Pungent 441
Coming Events 442
Current Events 442
Chess 444

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOURS. | TOURS.

Theoretically, the buffet-smoking-library car of the

Golden State Limited

is for men only.

Practically, it isn't. It is a favorite resort for lady passengers—a place where they go for an hour or two, while husband, brother, father or friend talks tariff revision and smokes a fragrant cigar.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber shop; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free.

Rock Island System — Southern Pacific Co. — Sunset Route

Jno. Sebastian, P.T.M., Chicago, Ill.

WINTER VACATION TRIPS TO

JAMAICA

Regular Weekly Sailings by Steamers of the **ATLAS LINE SERVICE**

Jamaica, gem of the **West Indies**, balmy climate, beautiful scenery, excellent hotels. One way, $40; round trip, $75. Cruise of 23 days, with stop-overs, $125.

To Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

Apply to **Hamburg-American Line, Dept. J.** 35-37 Bdwy, New York; 159 Randolph St., Chicago; 106 N. Bdwy, St. Louis; 1229 Walnut St., Phila.; 70 State St., Boston; 401 California St., San Francisco; 116 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

LONDON AND THE CONTINENT

67 Days' delightful travel, **$495.** Sailing July 4th. FIRST CLASS. References. Exceptional for young ladies and families. **MRS. F. E. KRAFT,** 65 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A QUIVER of ARROWS

Seventy Digests of Sermons by David J. Burrell, D. D., LL. D., delivered in the Marble Collegiate Church of New York City, selected and epitomized by Thomas Douglas, Ph.D.

"It is not only as a storehouse of ripened conclusions, but as a seed-bed of fertile suggestions that the book has undoubted value."—*The Boston Times.*

"The compilers and publishers have done the wider public a service in this extension of Dr. Burrell's teachings."—*The Bookseller.*

"It is a whole library of sermons compacted into one volume. It will prove a valuable aid."—*Lutheran Observer,* Philadelphia.

8vo, Cloth. 391 pages. Price, $1.20, Net; by Mail, $1.34

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York & London

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Says of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary: "It is a most comprehensive and complete work."

The Life Story of an Ideal Patriot

"Nathan Hale," by William Ordway Partridge, Sculptor. $1. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

"Some lives are like
Horse shoes
the more worn the brighter."
Busy wives who use SAPOLIO
never seem to grow old. Try a cake...
COPYRIGHT

Escorted Parties — **EUROPE 1903**

April 4th, May 9th, June 20th.—All Europe via Mediterranean Route, 85 days, **$630**; 107 days, **$810.**

June 27th, July 4th.—British Isles, Holland, Belgium and France, with excursions to Germany, The Rhine, Switzerland and Italy, 43 days, **$280**; 50 days, **$355**; 66 days, **$465.**

July 4th.—London, Switzerland, Germany and Paris, 46 days, **$285.**

July 4th.—Special Vacation Party, 66 days, **$420.**

Write for illustrated descriptive program, also "Rail and Ocean." By mail free.

Steamship and Railroad Tickets by all Lines. Twenty-eight years' experience.

R. H. CRUNDEN & CO.,
113 Broadway, N. Y.; 26 School Street, Boston, Mass.
220 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Bartlett's SELECT EUROPEAN Tours

have delighted hundreds of our patrons during the past twenty-three years. Our parties, under the personal direction of the management, are attractive, because they are small, select and congenial. Considering all that is included, our prices are the lowest. *Tours vary in cost from $277 to $736.*

April 28, Attractive Annual Spring Tour for Central and Southern Europe and Great Britain; **June 20,** Summer Mediterranean Tour, visiting Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Great Britain; **June 27,** comprehensive Annual Long Summer Tour, with its variations, covering Great Britain and principal Continental countries. *If you are thinking of visiting foreign lands, send for* our valuable Guide Book C, free.

BARTLETT'S SELECT TOURS, 532 Walnut St., Phila.

ITALY Select party sails April 14th for Italy, the Riviera and Paris. Leader C. L. Babcock, Ph.D., of American School, Rome. Connects with **30 SUMMER TOURS.**

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
201 Clarendon Street, - - - BOSTON.

EUROPE AND ORIENT

Twenty-second Season. Limited Parties. Unexcelled Arrangements. Every Detail for Comfort. Leisure in Sight-seeing. Terms reasonable. Address

DR. AND MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MILLER'S REFORM BOOTS AND SHOES.

Patented and Trade Marked.

For ladies and gentlemen, annihilate corns, bunions and all troubles of the feet. Need NO BREAKING IN, *and are warranted Hand-made.* They are the only genuine orthopedic boots which favor nature: are pleasing, comfortable and durable. **Special attention paid to the breaking down of the arch of the foot.** Try a pair and be convinced. Order by mail. Send for circular. **Sold from Stock or made to Order.**

3 Somerset St., corner Beacon, Boston, Mass.

SALARY AND COMMISSION

offered to active, intelligent men who will represent us and assist in developing our business in their localities. We desire to arrange for an interview with suitable persons who can cooperate with us in this work. Write giving full particulars as to experience, personal connections, etc. SALARY AND COMMISSION WILL BE PAID TO THOSE WHOM WE ENGAGE.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$1 and what it will do

ONE DOLLAR pays for a membership in the Wanamaker Century Club.

A membership saves you exactly Half the purchase price on a set of the "Century."

It brings you the books, complete, in their quartered oak bookcase and reading desk, without further "cash-down" payment.

It privileges you to pay the Half-price a little at a time—monthly—comfortably.

It thus insures your ownership of the work that is acknowledged to be of MORE PRACTICAL USE than any other ever published—and at the lowest price at which it has **ever** been offered—**anywhere.**

That's what $1. will do if spent wisely and promptly

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas

is an encyclopedia built like a dictionary—with each of its items in its own alphabetical place instead of hidden in long chapters under some general heading, which was the old-fashioned way. It is the only reference work that is really used *daily* by half a million people in this country alone (and many of them were glad to pay the twice-bigger price which was charged before The Wanamaker Century Club was organized).

The Century is its own reason for its widespread popularity. It encourages its occasional use into a daily habit—*The Century Habit*—which simply means "knowing things without effort."

Ask any Century owner. He will tell you that The Century volumes are the best of all books to work with, to read with, to think with. If you have thought The Century beyond your means, it is no longer so. The Wanamaker Century Club, by its immense selling power, has brought it within the reach of every one. The latest revised edition is controlled by us absolutely. It is unabridged and is the only authorized edition now published by The Century Company.

If you will mail us the Coupon in the Corner

with your name and address written plainly, we will send you a book that will explain to you why The Century is different from any other work of reference; why nearly every one who has found out what it really contains now owns a set,—and why we think *you*, in particular, would be interested. Sending the coupon does not bind you to purchase. It simply gives us the opportunity which we want very much, of putting you in full possession of the details of what we believe to be the greatest book opportunity ever offered.

John Wanamaker, New York

TEAR OFF This Corner and mail it to us TO-DAY

L. D. Mar. 21.

John Wanamaker
New York

Please send to the address below particulars of your Half-Price Offer on The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas with description of and specimen pages from the work itself.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SOCIALIST AND THE PRINCE

By Mrs. Fremont Older

Gertrude Atherton, Author of "The Conqueror," etc., Says:

"I believe this to be one of the big books of 1903 in 'The Socialist and the Prince.' It is rarely that I come upon a book I can not put down, but I let my work go and spent a long morning over it. It is, indeed, a brilliant and interesting book, full of popularity."

Hon. James D. Phelan, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., Says:

"I find it a striking picture, most artistically wrought, of interesting social and political conditions which existed in San Francisco at one of the most critical periods of its history. The cosmopolitan character of the people, the political surprises which constantly have occurred in the past, and the romance which attaches to the place are woven in a most readable style. It is a worthy contribution from the West to the list of excellent books illustrative of American life and manners which have appeared in the last few years, and will, no doubt, be eagerly read."

A Story of California during the Seventies

Full of the throb and movement of real life, with social pleasures, passionate rivalry in love, political plots, street riots, forest idyls, fiery orations, duels, and witty repartee. The author's style is remarkably crisp and racy. The reader is led rapidly from page to page with a rare sense of exhilaration, and a feeling that at last he has found something fresh and unusual.

Frontispiece by Harrison Fisher.
12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.50.

The Commercial Advertiser, New York, Says:

"The three principal actors are vital, living human beings, drawn with such bold, telling strokes that they seem to stand out in clear relief from the printed page. . . . There is a freshness about the style of this book, an originality about the plot, a virility in the character drawing."

U. S. Senator Perkins, Former Governor of California, Says:

"In depicting the Socialist she has used with great effect the events of the anti-Chinese agitation in San Francisco during the latter 70's, and has truthfully portrayed many of the scenes of those exciting times. She has also shown in what manner the mass of workingmen were then gained over to the movement, and how they were subsequently organized into a political power in the state. . . . None the less admirable is her character drawing in the case of the heroine and the 'Prince.' Most of the scenes in which they are the principal actors have great dramatic force."

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Vite, Bon Garçon!

Soyez vite! Lelise is nervous and tired after the play, and she is not used to waiting. Her merry blue eyes are snapping—What in the world are you bringing us, Garçon? Roast beef! *bœuf roti!* How absurd! I ordered *dindon roti*—or meant to. My mistake? I suppose so. Now Lelise is laughing at me. You'll get no tip to-night, Garçon. I'll have you. . . Well, I declare, I've clean forgotten again that you are safe in the pages of a book—safe from my threats. Dear me! Pretty little blond Lelise is in the book, too. How ridiculous of me to let my pulse beat so quickly just now! But, I swear, that clever fellow

F. Berkeley Smith

has such a way of putting real, live people into his book that I am actually talking and laughing with them, and even making love to them before I know it. To think that I can sit here in my easy chair and visit with such a charming guide and comrade all the places where fun reigns in Paris, all the little nooks of jollity known only to the initiated! F. Berkeley Smith surely knows how to make me understand

"How Paris Amuses Itself"

Hush! Wasn't that a burst of music and a flash of light and color from the Folies Bergére, as the door just opened and shut? No? It seemed so real. Only another of the many vivid impressions received from this delightful book. More than a hundred pictures, as much alive as the text, heighten these impressions.

To be published in April. Advance orders will be accepted now (Price $1.50 net, by mail $1.65, to be filled in order of receipt).

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York

PICTURES OF THE PEOPLE AND LIFE OF THE GREAT EAST SIDE JEWISH QUARTER OF NEW YORK

The Spirit of The Ghetto

By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

ISRAEL ZANGWILL says:
"It is the work of one able to interpret what he sees, to understand its ratios, and finally to divine the deep springs of idealism that transfuse the Ghetto with a poetry that the larger American life often loses."

JOSIAH FLYNT says:
"We are greatly indebted to Mr. Hapgood for the sympathetic intelligence with which he has studied and described this strange eddy in the current of things American."

MARY A. JORDAN says:
"This series of papers belongs characteristically to what may be called literature by documentary evidence, and at once challenges and rewards attention."

Handsomely printed, ornamental covers, 12mo, cloth. With Drawings from Life by Jacob Epstein. 320 pages. Illustrated. Price, $1.35 net; By mail, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York and London.

"Behind the Scenes" in the World's Most Famous Bohemia

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

So real are its descriptions that the reader feels that he has taken an actual trip through the Quarter, enjoyed the good cheer at Lavenues, listened to the chansons at Marcel Legay's, looked down upon the giddy whirl of the Bal Bullier, peeped into studios, chatted with models, and seen every nook and corner of this celebrated community.

John W. Alexander: "It is the real thing."

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

About 100 original drawings and camera snapshots by the Author, and two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha. Ornamental Covers. Water-color Frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. *Price, $1.20*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE AMERICAN COLONIAL HANDBOOK

A ready-reference handbook of interesting and usesul facts and figures, historical, geographical, commercial and political, about our new possessions. By THOMAS CAMPBELL-COPELAND. *16mo, Cloth, 50 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 62,284 vocabulary terms, 1,225 illustrations. Many exclusive educational features. Large 8vo, 923 pp., cloth, leather back, $2.50; full leather, $4.

"It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies. It is quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."—*Boston Herald.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON
(In a letter to the author)

Will you allow a stranger, a lover of all that is good and picturesque in our Indians, to thank you sincerely for giving us the epic of "Kuloskap the Master." My feeling to you for this is the same as it would be toward some heroic fireman who had rushed to the burning Louvre and, at the last moment, rescued the Mona Lisa, the Gobelin Boarhunt, or the Man with the Glove: but for him the world would have lost something priceless, unique, and irreplaceable.

KULOSKAP THE MASTER

And Other Algonkin Lyrics and Ballads..

By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, Hon. F. R. S. L.
And JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, Ph.D.

IN the first four cantos are told the legends of the Indian god Kulóskap, narrating how he created the Indians' world, cared for the interests of his children, dealt with the animal kingdom and punished the sorcerers. The stories take the reader into the heart of nature. In the innermost recesses of the forest he follows the strange doings of wizards, goblins, and witches; he discovers how Kulóskap conquered Akilbîmo, the giant bullfrog, who monopolized a village water-supply, how Mikchik, the turtle, a lazy and lucky old rascal, was false to the master, and a hundred other strange and interesting things about the animals; he becomes acquainted with the great wisdom of the master, he finds how Kulóskap granted marvelous gifts and favors to the Indians, how he drove out devil, conquered his enemies and finally was conquered by a babe, and he revels in such exquisite lyrics as those that tell of "The Scarlet Tanager and the Leaf," "The Story of Nipon the Summer," "Lox, the Indian Devil," and others.

A FEW LINES FROM "THE SCARLET TANAGER AND THE LEAF."

"In the earliest time on the greatest mountain
Lived merry Mipis, the Little Leaf;
When spring is coming and sunlight is shining
He climbs a tree, and there, all summer,
Dressed in green he rocks in the branches,
Listens all day to the birds and the breezes,
And goes to sleep to the song of the owl.

"When fall is coming and days are shorter
Mipis dresses himself in scarlet;
Glad and gay in the Indian Summer;
But as the nights grow cold and longer,
He puts on a coat of brown and yellow,
Curls himself up like a bear for winter,
Lets go his hold and falls to the ground;
There he sleeps all under the snowdrift
Till he hears in the spring the blue-bird calling,
And the stream fighting its enemy ice—
Carrying proudly in pieces as prisoners
The foe which kept it a frozen captive,
All the winter under its wigwam.
Then little Mipis, the Leaf, awaking,
Dresses in green and climbs in the sunshine,
Up through a tree, and upon the branches,
Lives as he did the summer before."

Profusely illustrated with half-tones by F. BERKELEY SMITH, ten birch-bark tracings by MR. LELAND, after Indian designs, and a frontispiece in color by EDWIN WILLARD DEMING, the celebrated Indian artist.

12mo, cloth, ornamental covers, illustrated, $2.00 net; by mail, $2.17

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.
30 Lafayette Pl., New York

JUST A HINT

IF you contemplate purchasing an encyclopædia, you will doubtless want to know about the one that is new all through and contains every branch of human knowledge to date. The only new encyclopædia published in English during the last ten years is

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

EDITORS:

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.
President of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1901). President of Carnegie Institution.

HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Professor in Columbia University.

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.
Late Professor of Economics in New York University.

ASSISTED BY NEARLY 200 EMINENT EDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

WE INVITE A COMPARISON

with all other encyclopædias published in the English language.

This present day conception of an ideal encyclopædia gives prominence to the presentation of the most recent events and the latest phases of progress. Not only does The New International Encyclopædia describe anew all the older processes of knowledge, but it deals with Modern Science, History, Sociology, Literature, Business Affairs, Invention, Commercial Interests, Art, etc., as they are known to our modern specialists who have given a life-time to the study of these subjects.

There is exhibited on every page of this new work evidence of thoughtful care and the highest skill in selecting such salient and significant features as belong to an encyclopædia deserving a rightful claim to popular favor.

About 65,000 titles are included, dealing with over 100,000 subjects, more than 30,000 of which are not found in any other general reference encyclopædia in the English language.

Never before has it been attempted to illustrate a work of this character so copiously and so artistically. The plates and maps alone, if printed separately, would make a book larger than The Standard Dictionary.

Dodd, Mead & Co.
372 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

SEND US THIS COUPON AT ONCE (OR A COPY OF IT)

DODD, MEAD & CO., New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the sample pages of the

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

containing description, sample pages, colored illustrations, maps, and information regarding discount and little-payment plan for LITERARY DIGEST readers.

Name .....
Post-office .....
State .....

DIGESTS WANTED.

We will pay ten (10) cents per copy for the following back numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST if returned to us at once in good order: All copies of Volume One; Jan. 6, 1894, Jan. 21, 1899; **"whole numbers"** 407, 456, 526, 528, 529, 532, 533, 534, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 599, 615 and 618; also **Indexes** for Volumes One to Nine, and volumes 16, 18, and 20. Amount may be credited on subscription, if preferred. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 20 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Lyrics and Ballads of Love and War

"Verse that has the true ring"—"For Charlie's Sake." $1.00 net, by mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Co., N.Y.

An Important Help in Physical Culture

The Hand-Book of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D.

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. This book has been adopted as a text-book at most of the colleges for physical training and medical gymnastics in England and America.

8vo. cloth, 373 pages, $3.00

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Greatest Bible Commentary

FOR LAYMEN, STUDENTS TEACHERS, PREACHERS

ITS SUPREMACY HAS BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR TWO CENTURIES

"Taking it as a whole, and as adapted to every class of readers, this Commentary may be said to combine more excellence than any other work of the kind which was ever written in any language."—ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D.

MANY other commentaries have been given to the world since this one was first edited, but Matthew Henry's has never been superseded. That it combines more points of advantage than any other work of the kind is the opinion of judicious theologians everywhere. It is intended for the preacher and the layman, and has everywhere proven useful and admirable for all religious workers.

FIRE AND HALF-PRICE WATER SALE

A DISASTROUS FIRE

in an adjoining building last January resulted in the slight damage by water and smoke of nearly $15,000 worth of our stock, including, among other valuable works, 170 sets of Matthew Henry's Commentary. The Insurance Companies have paid the loss, and we are now able to give LITERARY DIGEST readers the benefit of a cut of one-half from the regular price of these sets. No seriously damaged sets will be sent. We guarantee satisfaction. If the set sent you is not **perfectly satisfactory you need not pay a cent for it.** So do not hesitate to order because of the damage.

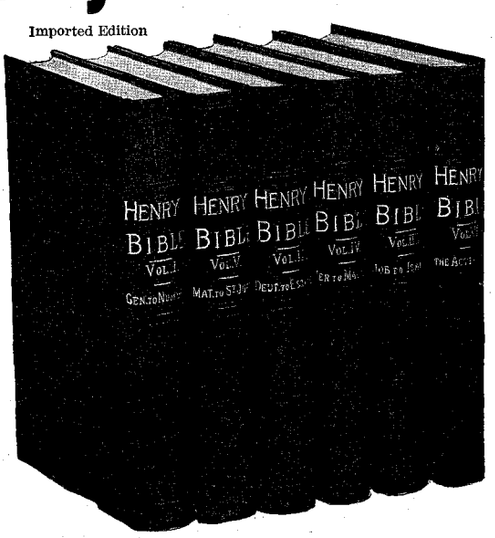
Matthew Henry's Commentary on the entire Bible

170 SETS AT HALF PRICE

We shall be able to select 170 sets which were only very slightly damaged by water or smoke, and which we **guarantee to be perfectly satisfactory,** but which can not be classed as new stock. These we will sell to DIGEST readers at half price and on very easy little-at-a-time payments.

The work is a People's and Pastor's Commentary and Bible treasure-house. It is invaluable to all **Pastors, Sunday-School Teachers, Superintendents, Class Leaders, Christian families,** in fact **to all** who wish to give their Bible intelligent reading and accurate interpretation.

Imported Edition



6 Royal Octavo Vols., 4,306 Pages, 100 Illustrations

SENT PREPAID ON APPROVAL

THEN ONLY $1 A MONTH

The regular price of this 6-volume set is $18. Sign and send us the coupon below, or a copy of it, and you will receive a selected set for $1 a month for only 9 months. **Send no money now.** The books will be sent you on approval. If not satisfactory, you may send them back. **We pay the carriage.**

TO-DAY IS THE TIME OF YOUR OPPORTUNITY

"IT IS INCOMPARABLE"

"There is nothing to be compared with Matthew Henry's Commentary for pungent and practical application and teachings of the text."—**The Sunday School Times.**

"For clear, evangelical, spiritual, and practical Biblical exposition there has been nothing better than this old standard."—**Bishop John H. Vincent.**

"Matthew Henry's Commentaries will prove, in all the ages to come, to be a perfect mine of gold for laymen."—**R. S. MacArthur, D.D.**

"For those who desire a common-sense, pithy, quickening, reverent, uplifting commentary on the Bible, nothing is better than Matthew Henry."—**Geo. Dana Boardmann, D.D.**

"Matthew Henry's Commentary will last for ages because of its thorough evangelism, its loveliness, and its attractiveness."—**Ex-Pres. James McCosh, D.D.**

FEATURES OF UNAPPROACHED VALUE

A Clear and Convenient Arrangement, Remarkable Spirituality and Purity | **Packed with Suggestive Material, Concise, Consistent, Comprehensive**

"Many Bible students and preachers will be *surprised to find* the ample treasure of exposition and instruction in a work which has been held to be the standard Protestant commentary in the English tongue."—**Bishop F. D. Huntington** (*Episcopal*).

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - NEW YORK

SEND US THIS COUPON AT ONCE (OR A COPY OF IT)

Special Acceptance Order Coupon

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

I accept your offer of *a special set of* "Matthew Henry's Commentary" to LITERARY DIGEST readers at half price by reason of the slight damage by water or smoke. You may send a set on approval. If I am satisfied with it, I will pay $1.00 per month hereafter for nine months. It is understood that if for any reason I am not satisfied with the work, I can return it within 3 days and you will cancel any obligation I may have in connection with it. You are to prepay freight.

Name.....

Nearest R.R. Station is at.....

P. O......

Date..... *State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 12 NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 674

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.

"A UNIVERSAL feeling of joyful excitement," so a despatch from St. Petersburg tells us, pervades Russia as a result of the Czar's proclamation of March 12, declaring his intention to secure freedom of worship for his subjects and to promote the prosperity and liberty of the small property-holders and peasants. "It is not too much to say," so another despatch runs, "that the ukase raises more solid hopes and causes more widespread joy than any domestic political event since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861." Here are the most important paragraphs of the decree:

"We are irrevocably decided to satisfy the needs for which the state has become ripe, and have deemed it expedient to strengthen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire, which, recognizing the Orthodox Church as the ruling one, grant to all our subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with other rites; and we are further resolved to continue the active carrying out of measures for the improvement of the material position of the Orthodox rural clergy, while enabling them to take a larger share in intellectual and public life.

"In accordance with impending measures for the consolidation of the national economy, the efforts of the state credit institutions, and especially the nobles' and peasants' banks, should be directed to strengthening and developing the welfare and fundamental pillars of Russian village life, and that of the local nobility and peasantry. These principles marked out by us for the revision of the laws of the rural population are, when formulated, to be referred to the Provincial Government Councils, so that with the assistance of persons enjoying the public's confidence they may be further developed and adapted to the special conditions of individual localities. In this work the fundamental principle of the inviolability of communal property is to be maintained, while at the same time means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever connections with the community to which he belongs, if he so desires.

"Without delay, measures must be taken to release the peasants from the present burdensome liability of forced labor."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"One of the most welcome of the promised innovations is permission for peasants to leave their commune and take up another occupation than the one in which they have been reared. Hitherto, altho a commune was entitled to expel an obnoxious member, even if he was law-abiding, the member himself did not enjoy the corresponding right to leave his commune unless the latter chose to grant him a passport. The refusal of a passport, which is at present a common practise, prevents a man from obtaining lucrative employment outside his commune, the system consequently operating to compel the people to stay in their native villages.

"Politicians regard as the kernel of the ukase the reform in the rural laws, it being held that this is a step in the direction of constitutional government. Altho it is not imagined that constitutionalism in any form is at present intended, it is hoped that this clause contains the germ of representative government, which, however, it is foreseen will not develop for many decades into constitutionalism even as it exists in Austria and Germany.

The "joyful excitement" that at first greeted this proclamation was somewhat allayed when it was seen that the manifesto is "a general expression of kindly intention rather than a program of definite reforms," as one St. Petersburg correspondent puts it, and that no sweeping changes are likely to follow immediately. It is well known that M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, who will have charge of carrying out some of these reforms, is unalterably opposed to them, and as he heads a powerful reactionary party, the reforms may be delayed. Finance Minister de Witte, however, is a strong advocate of moderate reforms, and much is expected from his influence. Procurator-General Pobiedonostseff, one of the strongest reactionaries Russia has known in recent years, resigned last summer. Oscar S. Straus, formerly our minister to Turkey, calls Pobiedonostseff "a Torquemada," and declares that the deaths caused by his persecutions "far outnumber the losses in the Napoleonic wars." He may still have some influence, but he is out of the Government.

Little good is expected from this decree by some of the American press. Ignorance and poverty are Russia's chief afflictions, in the opinion of the New York *Mail and Express*, and these can not be cured by proclamations. And the Philadelphia *Ledger* recalls Finland:

"Finland also had fair words. Until four years ago Finland had been for centuries a self-governing nation, tho owning loyalty to a Muscovite prince as its Grand Duke. At his coronation Nicholas swore to uphold its constitution and respect its independence. Afterward he repeatedly declared his good intentions toward his Finnish subjects. And yet to-day Finland has been obliterated from the map; its Government has been overthrown and its ancient liberties denied; censorship, espionage, conscription, summary banishment, and the whole machinery of tyranny has been set up. Famine, following the ruin which persecution has wrought, has now fallen upon the unhappy land, and thousands are dying on a diet of spoiled grain mixed with bark and sawdust, while the author of their misery proclaims his 'indefatigable solicitude' for his subjects.

"It may really be that Russia is about to enter upon a new era, and in any event there is a certain gratification in hearing even a profession of the good intentions of a sovereign toward his people, but there is little basis for believing that these will pass into early realization."

Other papers view the situation more hopefully. Thus the New York *Evening Post* says:

"A careful examination of the decree will show that it is not an emergency measure, but the announcement of a new and permanent policy. It is not the answer to the industrial strikes

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or the student riots of last year, for the reforms will affect chiefly the peasants and the rural nobility. It goes deep below the thin strata of discontent to the bedrock of national life. It is not precisely a response to the recent conferences of the provincial councils held by the Emperor's order, for it appears that the Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve, did everything in his power to make these reform conferences meaningless, and to divert the conferees from real issues. The Emperor has apparently gone over the head of his own minister, and has faced the problem of local government on general principles of fair dealing. It seems equally certain that the proclamation of religious toleration must be distasteful to M. Pobiedonostseff, the procurator-general of the Holy Synod. It is like Nicholas III. to cherish generous imaginings, but it is not like him to cross two of his most prominent advisers. For this reason, many will ask who encouraged the Czar not only to imagine but to take so bold a step; and many will conjecture that M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, has seen in the Czar's beneficent plan an opportunity for fiscal reorganization.

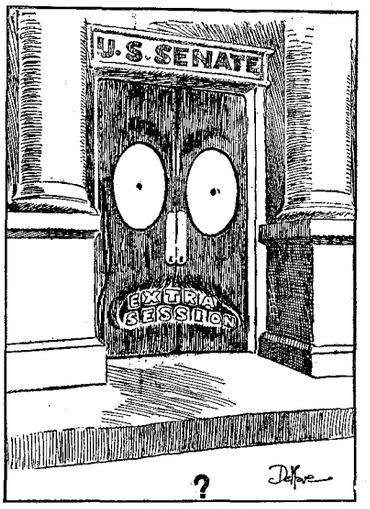
"Whatever may be the actual outcome of the Czar's decree, it will remain a most honorable monument to his memory. The warmth of the phrasing comes unquestionably from his own heart. Hundreds of interested voices must have told him that the step was a dangerous one, and that his sentimentality would mean the ultimate destruction of the empire itself. To all such his answer, through this decree, has been, 'I choose liberty, tho perilous' (*Malo periculosam libertatem*)."

CUBAN RECIPROCITY DEFERRED AGAIN.

THE news from Washington that the Senate leaders, at the instance of the Democratic members, have agreed to ratify the Cuban reciprocity treaty with an amendment providing that "this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress," has stirred up considerable feeling, for it means that the reciprocity arrangements must await the action of the House, which will not meet until next December, unless called in special session by the President. The President is not likely to call such a special session before the November elections, at the earliest, the Washington correspondents inform us, so that Cuba will not get reciprocity for eight months or more, and perhaps not at all. The reason given for the amendment is the fact that the treaty will make a change in the customs revenue, and such a change can not properly be made, it is held, without action by the House of Representatives.

CHEER UP; IT MAY NOT BE TRUE.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

Many papers, however, consider the amendment merely a trick to postpone Cuban reciprocity. It is "a good deal like ratification by burial," remarks the New York *Evening Post*; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* declares its belief that "the real object of the Senate is to postpone the ratification of the Cuban treaty as long as possible, and eventually to defeat it—if it can do that by indirect methods." The New York *Journal of Commerce* regards the Senate performance as "devoid of the spirit of statesmanship or of patriotism." And the New York *Times* says:



—*The Philadelphia Record.*

"It is a shameful chapter of pure selfishness and greed, and not the least shameful part of it is the stupid course of the Democrats. The Senators from the sugar-producing States of the South may be excused for their devotion to local interest and opinion. But the Democratic Senators as a whole should have been moved by every consideration of party interest to support the treaty and compel its Republican opponents to fight it 'in the open.' If this is one of the fruits of Mr. Gorman's leadership, it may be said at once that it in no wise enhances his reputation. But the shame of the postponement falls upon neither party alone, it belongs to the country. The Senate has made it hard for an American citizen to look a Cuban in the face."

But about as many other journals consider the Senate action wise and necessary. So think the Baltimore *Herald*, the Washington *Post*, and the Pittsburg *Post*. The New York *Sun* explains the logic of the matter as follows:

"The seventh section of Article I. of the Constitution provides that 'all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.'

"On the theory that the Senate and the President, without the participation of the House, or without the approval of Congress as a legislative body, may enact a tariff by treaty in the case of a single foreign nation, they can do the same thing in the case of all foreign nations with which we have commercial relations. By a series of reciprocity treaties the President and Senate can arrange the whole business of raising revenue by duties on imports, refusing the House any voice whatever in the matter.

"This supposition, of course, is absurd. It deprives the House of its constitutional right of initiative in revenue measures, and it upsets the entire system of concurrent legislation on questions of ways and means."

The Beet Sugar Gazette (Chicago) regards the fight against reciprocity as not yet lost. It says:

"Sometimes the tide of battle is turned at the last moment. Incidents apparently insignificant in themselves often decide momentous questions. It may be so in this case. Perhaps a little statement that slipped into the report of the committee on foreign relations of the Cuban Senate on the proposed treaty will be enough to decide the contest in favor of protection. After the President has stated that a 20-per-cent. reduction of the duty will not hurt domestic beet sugar, after prominent Senators have declared that protection is safe in their hands, after the bureau of publicity of the sugar trust has scattered broadcast over the country the assertion that no harm is intended to the domestic sugar producer, the committee of the Cuban senate says in its report: 'The effect of the treaty on sugar will be to enable Cuban sugar to win out in the long struggle with beet sugar.'

"That is as plain a statement as any one can desire. Surely these men do not speak unadvisedly or hastily. They represent Cuban sugar, and they know what Cuban sugar expects and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hopes from this proposed treaty. And they speak their minds freely, for the purpose of securing the ratification of the treaty by the Cuban senate.

"If Cuban sugar is to win in its struggle with beet sugar, it follows that beet sugar must lose. Cuban sugar against American beet sugar. The issue has been defined. Naturally, the Cuban wants Cuban sugar to win. Oddly enough, it has looked heretofore as tho the American people were of the same mind and also wanted Cuban sugar to win and American beet sugar to lose. Certainly, that is the plain effect of the policy proposed by the Administration. Is it patriotic? Is it rational? The Cuban is patriotic. Is the American less so? If not, he must help American beet sugar to win, not from hostility to Cuba, but in defense of domestic industries. Be just to Cuba, certainly! Nay, more; be generous to Cuba. But it is neither just nor generous, but simply foolish, to go to a tropical climate and give a man your coat and vest and shirt, and then come back to a northern winter and freeze to death."

MR. GORMAN'S RETURN TO POWER IN THE SENATE.

EVERYBODY concedes Senator Gorman's ability to lead the Democrats, but some of the papers of his own party lack confidence in him, and regard him as more of a politician than a statesman. "Senator Gorman does not enjoy the unanimous and implicit confidence of all Democrats," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.). "His ability and honesty are conceded, but he is regarded as too much of a politician to be a statesman of any high rank." Altho his influence as a statesman may not be great, we are told by the same paper, he "will, as a politician, make himself and his party respectable." These statements are brought out by the fact that the week before last, at a party caucus, at the opening of the extra session, the despatches tell us, Senator Gorman was received with open arms, and chosen again as the Democratic leader of the Senate. Senator Gorman "will fill a long-felt want in the Democratic equation at the Capitol," in the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.), while to the Buffalo *News* (Ind.) it seems a "great gain to his party and in some degree an advantage to the country, to have a man of

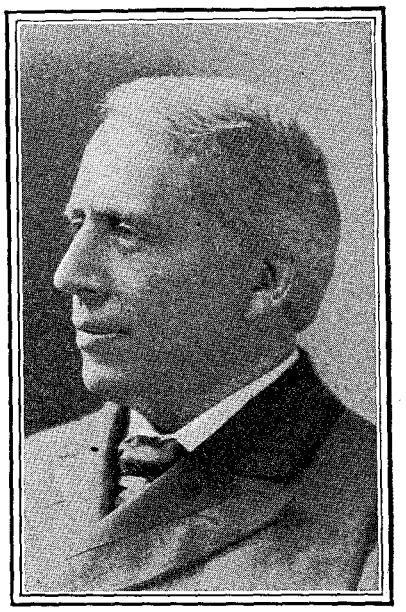
A MOSES.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

Mr. Gorman's training and temperament at the head of the opposition." Most of the press, Democratic included, feel that the Democratic outlook is improved by this change.

Senator Gorman is from Maryland and was a member of the Senate for eighteen years, from 1881 to 1899. He was nominated a fourth time in 1898, but because of alleged treachery on his part, says the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.), during the struggle for the Presidential nomination in 1892, he was defeated. He was nominated again last year and elected. Just what this alleged treachery was is explained by *The Post Express* as follows:

"In 1892 Senator Gorman was the most powerful Democrat in the United States, the President alone excepted. But in the struggle for the Democratic Presidential nomination in that year he displayed treachery or timidity almost without parallel in national politics. In the early months of that year he announced himself as unalterably opposed to the renomination of President Cleveland; he encouraged the efforts of Senator Hill to disintegrate the Democracy of New York, the efforts of Senator Brice to break up the Cleveland movement in the West, and the efforts of Southern Democrats to arouse opposition to Cleveland in that section, and he caused delegates to be elected in Maryland favorable to his own nomination. In Democratic conventions candidates can not be nominated except by a two-thirds vote, and when the National Democratic convention of 1892 assembled the anti-Cleveland men, led by Hill and Gorman, controlled considerably more than one-third of the delegates. By standing firm, they could prevent Cleveland's renomination. When the critical moment came, however, Gorman deserted his allies and Cleveland's friends triumphed. Some of those who were then associated with Gorman wondered what inducements or arguments were offered by the wealthy and generous faction of which Whitney was the head to bring about this startling change, but no revelations have ever been made. Gorman's statement was that Cleveland's renomination was inevitable, and it was bad politics to oppose it; but the nomination was not inevitable—indeed, it was impossible, if the allies stood by their guns—and Gorman had opposed it bitterly for many months. Gorman's treachery to his associates was vigorously denounced by Democrats from all parts of the country, and especially by Hill of New York, and when Gorman was defeated for reelection to the Senate no Democrat rejoiced more than Mr. Hill."



SENATOR ARTHUR PUE GORMAN,
Of Maryland.

Many of the Republican papers see something significant in the selection of Senator Gorman, who stood for sound money, coincident with the retirement from the Senate of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who stood for Mr. Bryan. It strikes the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) that the "Senate is willing to break away from the lines laid down at the Chicago and Kansas City conventions"; and the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks that "the restoration of Gorman to active party leadership is undoubtedly a long step toward the final extinction of Bryan's power and influence." On the Democratic side, the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) declares that while Senator Gorman is "undoubtedly in the important place of Democratic leader" in the Senate, it does not imply "that his control and leadership extend to the party throughout the United States and in national or state conventions." "There is no intention anywhere," it adds, "to place Mr. Gorman on the throne as party czar. By the wisdom and fruits of his policy we will know and understand him. The past

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

does not warrant unlimited confidence." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), however, takes a different view. It refers to Senator Gorman as "the right man in the right place," and adds:

"No further proof of the disarray among the Democrats in the last session of the Senate was needed than in their putting themselves under the leadership of Senator Quay on the Statehood bill. Senator Gorman has given more than one signal proof of his great capacity as a leader and organizer. Under his skilful and patient conduct the Democrats gained a brilliant victory over the supporters of the Force bill in 1881. To his abilities as an organizer was largely due the election of President Cleveland both in 1884 and 1892. It has been complained that he yielded too much in the struggle over the Wilson tariff in 1894, but to that the answer has been that he got all that could be expected, and more, under the conditions that prevailed in the Senate. The return of the Senator from Maryland to the scene of his former activities and triumphs affords an augury of the restoration of the prestige and power of the Democracy."

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

AN extraordinary message sent to the Rhode Island legislature on Tuesday of last week by Governor Garvin, calling for power to appoint a special commissioner to investigate bribery at elections, and intimating that some of the members of the legislature to whom the message was addressed owe their seats to political corruption, has drawn attention to political and moral conditions in that State. "There is high local authority," says the Springfield *Republican*, "for the statement that legislators who heard the message read ought to be in jail for violating the laws against bribery in elections." The governor says, in this message:

"That bribery exists to a great extent in the elections of this State is a matter of common knowledge. No general election passes without in some section of the State the purchase of votes by one or both of the great political parties. It is true that the results of the election may not often be changed so far as the candidates on the state ticket are concerned, but many assemblymen occupy the seats they do by means of purchased votes.

"In a considerable number of our towns bribery is so common and has existed for so many years that the awful nature of the crime has ceased to impress. In some towns the bribery takes place openly, is not called bribery nor considered a serious matter. The money paid to the voter, whether $2, $5, or $20, is spoken of as a payment for his time.

"The claim that the money given to the elector is not for the purpose of influencing his vote, but in compensation for time lost in visiting the polls, is the merest sophistry, and should not deceive any adult citizen of ordinary intelligence. It is well known that in such towns, when one political party is supplied with a corruption fund and the other is without, the party so provided invariably elects its assembly ticket, thus affording positive proof that the votes are bought and the voters bribed. Not only does such corruption of voters destroy their usefulness as citizens and sap the very foundations of popular government, but it is clearly criminal."

As the governor is a Democrat and the legislature is Republican, there seems to be little expectation that the legislature will do anything. Some of the Republican papers intimate that the governor is merely playing to the galleries. The Providence *Journal* (Ind.), however, declares that the message "is full of truth," and adds: "What is most deplorable is that so many educated and influential citizens are not in the least disturbed by such corruption, and never even raise their voices against it. Both parties pay voters, and many men who ought to be self-respecting furnish the money and take the offices." The Wickford (R. I.) *Standard* also admits that political corruption is widely prevalent. It says: "Every one knows that it exists here. Men who would not be guilty of a dishonest transaction in their regular business seem to think nothing of purchasing, either directly or indirectly, enough votes to insure their election to some coveted office. The statute provides severe enough penalties, but, like some other laws on the books, is practically a dead letter." And similar testimony is given by the editor of the Woonsocket *Call*, who says, in a communication to the New York *Tribune*:

"Governor Garvin's accusation, that bribery is practised to a large extent in the towns of Rhode Island whenever an election for members of the legislature is held, is not a new one, nor can it be said that the majority of citizens of this State have entertained any doubt that money is used frequently, openly, and in great quantities to carry certain elections. Governor Garvin, in his recent message on the subject, draws an exceedingly con-

THE INVENTION MIGHT BE A GREAT HELP TO THE POLICE
I'LL POKE THE WIRE UNDER THE DOOR AND THEN YE CAN SEE IF ANYTHING'S INSIDE
GAMBLING JOINT
UNCLE SAM MIGHT LEARN SOMETHING OF THE TRUSTS BY MEANS OF THE INVENTION
STAR CHAMBER MEETING OF TRUST MAGNATES NO ADMITTANCE
I SEE WHAT YOU HAVE
BASE BALL PARK
THE SMALL BOY CAN RUN HIS WIRE THROUGH A KNOT HOLE IN THE FENCE SEE THE GAME AND BE HAPPY
THAT MAY OR MAY NOT BE TRUE. I'LL SEE FOR MYSELF
MR. HARPUR AIN'T IN SIR!
BILL POSTER
HA! HA!
OF COURSE THE COLLECTORS WILL FIND USE FOR THE INVENTION
THE INVENTION MIGHT HELP OUR ENGLISH COUSIN TO SEE A JOKE

PROFESSOR STEINS, OF PARIS, HAS PERFECTED AN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS TO TRANSMIT SIGHT WITHOUT THE USE OF THE EYE.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

CAFE DESTYLE
A SHOCK AFTER THE MEAL GIVES THE QUIETUS TO THE BACTERIA IN THE FOOD AND DRINK
THE SMOOTH COAL-HOLE COVER VIBRATION A SURE CURE.
STREET OPENINGS ARE ROUGH ON THE BACILLUS
HE JUMPED FROM THE ROOF
I ARREST YOU FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE
IT'S ALRIGHT OFFICER I WAS ONLY GIVING THE MICROBES A JAR
EVERY BODY HIS OWN DOCTOR.
THE DAILY BACTERIA CURE TREATMENT ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.
FREE JARS SUPPLIED BY THE DEVIL-WAGONS PUTS THE BACTERIA OUT OF BUSINESS.

THE LONDON "LANCET" PROCLAIMS THAT JARS AND SHOCKS DESTROY THE BACTERIA OF DISEASE.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

SOME "SCIENTIFIC SIDELIGHTS."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

servative indictment. The extent of the crime, however, is something that should be known, and adequate steps ought to be taken to repress the practise and punish those who are guilty, both the briber and the bribed. It is admitted that unless such measures are taken as Governor Garvin advocates in his message, the traffic in votes will go on in the same old way, boldly and openly.

"The man who sinks so low as to sell his vote, after he has once felt the vote-money in his hand, as a rule, remains away from the polls thereafter until the friends of the candidates have made their promises. It is no exaggeration to state that candidates for the general assembly from some of the country towns not far from this city, who, if elected, would receive not over $300 in salary, have on election days put out as high as $800 or $1,000 to bring about their election. They do not fear the law.

"It is stated that one rural legislator, just previous to an election not long ago, laid in a box of blue poker chips which his lieutenants distributed among the voters. He was elected, and the next day each blue chip had a face value of $10. If he had been defeated the chips would have been valueless, and nobody would have bothered to collect them. It is too well known that there are plenty of men in Rhode Isand willing to sell their votes. The essential thing is to stop it short and sharp, and that can be accomplished in no other way than that pointed out by Governor Garvin in his recent message."

THE WATERBURY MURDER.

IF newspaper comment is any indication of public feeling, the man who sent a bullet through the heart of Special Officer Paul Mendelsohn in Waterbury on the night of Sunday, March 8, injured the cause of labor-unionism far more than the slain officer ever could have done. The murder is considered the logical result of the assaults, boycotts, and damage to property that have marked the progress of the street-railway strike in Waterbury, and all this disorder is considered characteristic of our present-day, American, labor-union strike. The Washington *Post* even goes so far as to declare that "the proceedings at Waterbury are calculated to make the country resigned to the process of suppressing strikes by injunction." The car on which Officer Mendelsohn was riding as a guard was attacked by masked men in a lonely spot in the suburbs of Waterbury, the officer was shot, the conductor badly beaten, and the motorman chased into a near-by swamp, where he eluded his pursuers. The strikers have disclaimed all complicity in the affair, and the Central Labor Union has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the murderer. Other rewards bring the total to nearly $20,000. A large number of Waterbury citizens have formed an alliance, pledging themselves to ride on the street-cars, in defiance of the threatened boycott, and thus break the strike, which has been on for more than two months. Judge Elmer, of the Superior Court, has issued an injunction against fourteen labor-unions in Waterbury, their officers and members, and all others concerned, restraining them from interfering with the street-railway company or its employees, and from boycotting those who patronize the company. The company has brought suits for damages against the unions in the sum of $20,000; and the funds in bank to the credit of the unions and individuals named in the suit have been attached. "The matter thus assumes many of the aspects of the Taff Vale case," remarks the New York *Times*.

The Waterbury *American* says:

"What is needed is a revival of civic patriotism and personal courage. Our city is becoming a by word everywhere for cowardly surrender to lawlessness through fear of financial loss. We are represented as cowering before a boycott that threatens the pockets of all who defy it. Every man in trade is afraid of his business competitor—lest by some turn in the game the latter shall gain an unfair advantage of him and profit by his defiance. This is partly true, but it is largely due to the lack of some central organizing body to bind them together. We believe that a force of citizen volunteers could be raised, if called for, to patrol the tracks from end to end. Such an undertaking would not be necessary, if the spirit to make it possible could be manifested."

This murder may not have been the work of strikers, says the Boston *Herald*, but "it is another instance of the disposition to crime and anarchy which appears to be the certain consequence of strikes by organized labor as they are now conducted." And a similar line of thought is seen running through the comment of many journals. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes:

"A strange blight has come upon the intellects of the labor leaders, and upon some of the laborers, that they submit to such a leading. We shall not see the French Revolution repeated here; that would be impossible among a people in whom the Anglo-Saxon is still dominant, but the same forces for mischief are in operation in our land that unlocked the floodgates of blood and passion in the chief republic of Europe, only, instead of warring on rank and privilege, the rebels of to-day are fighting against thrift, order, the habit of industry, the practice of commercial honor, and the right of the citizen to his place, his liberty, and his life. We are menaced by an oligarchy of men who preach socialism and practise anarchy. Conditions intolerable to the mass of men have been established by labor-unions, and it is time for the real workers of the country to assert themselves."

And the New York *American*, whose sympathy with the labor-union movement can not be doubted, calls upon the strikers to abandon methods of violence. It says:

"There is no sympathy anywhere in America for black masks and loaded revolvers. Crime and lawlessness win no strikes and better no workmen. No better service can be rendered to other workingmen than for the strikers of Waterbury to give the authorities every aid in their power to bring the masked murderers to justice. If the men who committed that crime thought for a moment that they were helping the cause of the strikers they knew very little of the feelings of the American people. They could not have dealt the strikers a more staggering blow. They have put upon the union trolley men of Waterbury the duty of having them punished, that they may demonstrate, as their brethren in Pennsylvania and Missouri have demonstrated, that murder and lawlessness are no part of any trade-union's plans for the bettering of its members."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE REJECTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LITTLE surprise is shown in the press over the failure, by popular vote in New Hampshire, of the woman-suffrage amendment to the state constitution. This amendment, with nine others, was submitted to the voters last week, and was lost by a vote of nearly two to one, in spite of a very active campaign carried on by its supporters. The vote is reckoned at about 15,000 in its favor, to about 26,000 against it. "Some prejudices are as rock-rooted as the granite hills," says the Boston *Transcript*, "and that against admitting our women to their civic rights and responsibilities is apparently one of them." "New Hampshire is certainly a conservative State," remarks the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "and it is surprising that a vote on woman-suffrage was permitted." The Chicago *Post* thinks that the New Hampshire women did not want the ballot. It says:

"This is no small defeat for the suffragists. They have carried on an aggressive campaign in New Hampshire for several months; some of the most brilliant advocates of woman-suffrage in the country have done missionary work there, but for all this the movement seems to have made little if any headway. And the chief reason for this in all probability is that the women of New Hampshire were not deeply interested in the proposition. If they had been it is easily conceivable that they would have persuaded more of their husbands, brothers, fathers, and sweethearts to vote for the amendment.

"This is not a vital matter with the average man. He does not care a great deal to see women at the polls or in politics, but

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

if they wish to vote, and he can help them along, he is most likely to do so, providing he feels sufficient pressure. The suffragists' task is not so much to convince men as to enlist the support of the indifferent women."

Woman-suffragists met in New York recently and discussed their defeat in New Hampshire. Mrs. Stanton Blatch, president of the Equal Suffrage League, was present. She remarked that the women of New Hampshire were little better than barbarous,

"SHOO!"

—*The New York Herald.*

and gave a description of the conditions surrounding the women there. She said:

"Nowhere are the conditions of women so barbaric as in this staid old New England State. This is due to the introduction of the factory system. The New Hampshire woman has no more incentive to individual development than the women of barbarous tribes, whose interests never go beyond the cooking of food and tilling of the soil.

"Farm work is largely in the hands of the women of the State, altho they are physically weak as a rule. Statistics of our recent war showed that our largest soldiers came from New Hampshire, but the native women are abnormally small, as a result of their hard lives.

"The New Hampshire woman lives in most cases on a rocky, unproductive farm, and her employments in her primitive home are as ephemeral as those of any savage. She bakes pies and doughnuts, washes her clothes and cleans house. The old industries of spinning and weaving and preserving and soap-making have passed out of her hands. So long as she had these things to do she had an outlet for her energies. She had an incentive to organize and systematize her household work."

Of the ten amendments submitted, three were rejected. Another of these three was an amendment seeking to strike out from the bill of rights the words "evangelical" and "Protestant" and insert in their places the word "Christian." The third rejected amendment was one to divide the State into smaller voting-precincts. A majority of the votes cast on these last two amendments was in their favor, but both failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. The Boston *Transcript* has this to say regarding the failure of the religious amendment:

"The refusal to drop the religious test was much more surprising. There was not even a compromise with ancient narrowness in this expression of public opinion. That 'all religious sects and denominations' should enjoy equal privileges as well as equal protection under the law was perhaps too stiff a proposition for the average New Hampshire voter, but that he should balk at the term 'Christian' and insist upon the retention of 'Protestant' and 'Evangelical' casts a doubt upon the genuineness of his own Christianity and certainly establishes his intolerance beyond a peradventure. There is need of enlightenment and liberalization in a commonwealth that makes a distinction of creed in the bestowal of its favors. There are some favors which had better not be granted at all by the State, but if that is done then no distinction should be made. The cause of woman-suffrage has hardly lost prestige by going down before a public opinion that has given so anachronistic an expression of itself."

On the other hand, the anti-trust amendment, granting to the legislature "all just powers possessed by the State to enact laws to prevent the operations within the State of all persons and associations, trusts, and corporations that endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means," was accepted by a vote of about 29,000 against 10,000. The amendment receiving the largest majority is the one requiring an educational test in order to vote. It was accepted by a vote of about three to one.

PRIZES FOR LARGE FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ALL sorts of suggestions, wise and otherwise, have been offered on the subject of "race suicide" since the utterances of President Roosevelt, President Eliot, and Dr. Shrady started the discussion. Many of the colleges have been overhauling their alumni chronicles to see how their cradle records compare with Harvard's, and in most cases they have found the inventory equally discouraging. Yet the first serious attempt to remedy the situation is treated by the newspapers in a light and flippant manner. The Hon. Frank X. Blumle, who represents Cameron County in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, introduced into the legislature on March 5, in the forenoon, "an act to subsidize large families and provide for gold medals for mothers of large families," to quote the bill by title. Mr. Blumle is a Democrat and is the father of eleven children, and one paper suggests that he is trying to wrest from the Republican Administration the credit that it has won in this discussion, and at the same time wrest a subsidy from the Pennsylvania treasury, which is also Republican. The Democratic journals, however, fail to rally to Mr. Blumle's support. Most of them maintain an attitude of silence on the matter, while the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) assumes a critical air and remarks that there are other things that might be more useful to mothers of large families than gold medals. The provisions of the bill are outlined and illuminated with comment as follows by the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The expected has happened. Sooner or later all this more or less doleful talk about 'race suicide,' small families, dodging our duties as citizens and parents, was bound to bore its way through the skull of some backwoods legislator and there plant the seed of a bill calculated to keep the census bureau working day and night.

"For to the legislator from the outlying districts—and now and then, by the way, to one from districts which do not outlie—the enactment of a law has a potency somewhat akin to that which is so simply yet forcefully set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. Mr. Blumle, of Cameron County, Pennsylvania, is of this sort of lawmaker. He is the proud father of eleven children himself, and therefore he knows all about large families. He knows that what is needed to encourage them is state aid. He would have the State subsidize large families, ranging say from nine to fifteen. He would have the State give prizes of from $10 to $50, present every mother of nine or more olive branches with a $50 gold medal, and educate at public expense, not to exceed $500, every seventh son or daughter. Unfortunately, he appears to have overlooked the advantage of placing the entire treasury at the disposal of the seventh son of a seventh son.

"The act would not apply to any woman who has been legally divorced or separated from her husband. Therefore it is clear

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that Mr. Blumle is consistently opposed to combinations in the winning of prizes. He would not do anything to help the formation of a family trust. But how about widows? Should the industrious and persistent widow be allowed to compete with the mother who struggles along valiantly to win State prizes and medals under a system of non-cumulative husbands? If Mr. Blumle will revise his bill in such particulars as this it should go through with a whoop. This is the sort of legislation the country needs. Save us from suicide!"

THE BRYAN-CLEVELAND JAR.

WEEK by week Mr. Bryan's strictures on the leaders who are trying to "reorganize" the Democratic party have grown more and more severe until the newspapers have come to look upon the quarrel as one of the most serious features of the political situation. Mr. Bryan's part in the affray takes the form of personal reflections upon ex-President Cleveland, who is one of the chief "reorganizers." The other side studiously ignore Mr. Bryan, and seem to be conducting the reorganization in such a manner as to place him, in next year's campaign, on the exterior of the party councils. Mr. Bryan recently refused to attend a "harmony dinner" where Mr. Cleveland was to be present, but in *The Commoner* of two weeks ago he says:

"I have about made up my mind to accept the next invitation that I receive to a harmony banquet where Mr. Cleveland is to be present, but I shall make my acceptance conditional upon being allowed to take as my toast 'Grover Cleveland and His Democracy.' I think I can handle that subject in such a way that he and I will not be present at any more harmony banquets. And I have a right to speak of Grover Cleveland's Democracy—for I have borne his sins in two national campaigns."

And in a speech before the Michigan State Democratic convention in Detroit on March 10 Mr. Bryan declared:

"I have been accused of preventing harmony. No man wants harmony more than I do, and no one has suffered more for lack of it than I have. But you can't keep in one organization men who want to cut each others' throats. They accuse me of saying hard things about Cleveland. I never said anything about him so hard as did President McKinley, who said: 'Cleveland is trying to make money the master and things else the servant.'

"I am not ashamed of any humble part I may have had in driving out of the Democratic party a man who tried to make money the master and anything else the servant. I want him in some other party than ours. I would be glad to help organize one for his exclusive use."

Beside Mr. Cleveland, the reorganization leaders include such men as David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, Senator Gorman, and ex-Secretary Olney. It is said that the reorganizers are conducting a quiet campaign in the South and West, even in Nebraska, for the election of delegates to the next National Democratic convention unfavorable to Mr. Bryan. The New York *American* thinks, however, that any such attempt to crush the Nebraska leader will have an opposite effect. To quote:

"If Senator Hill and the other gentlemen credited with harboring these warlike intentions against Mr. Bryan desire to increase his popularity with the Democratic masses, they could not set about accomplishing that result in a more efficacious way.

"Mr. Bryan has a right as an American citizen and a Democrat to give voice to his opinions about what is good and what is bad for the Democratic party. No one can accuse him of not being honorably open in his expression of his views. He has announced that he will NOT ask the convention of 1904 for the Presidential nomination, and as a private citizen he publishes a newspaper and talks to the interviewers. There are millions of Americans who read with interest and respect what he has to say.

"The kind of campaign against Mr. Bryan which the 'reorganizers' are said to be planning must inevitably be more disastrous to them than to him. Were they to pour emissaries and money into Nebraska with the object of crushing him, they would arouse from one end of the country to the other among the rank and file of Democrats the sympathy which manly men always give to one who is persecuted.

"We trust that Judge Parker will take an early opportunity to cause it to be authoritatively made known that he has no part in or approval for a vindictive war upon William Jennings Bryan in his own State. Judge Parker owes this disclaimer to himself and to the Democratic party, which has had enough of internal division and quarreling and stabbing."

Most of the Democratic papers say very little about the matter. The Columbus *Citizen* thinks that when the campaign arrives, everything will be harmonious:

"We do not believe that there is to-day anywhere in the country a serious movement menacing true Democratic interests. It would be a miracle if all Democrats or all Republicans were agreed among themselves upon all questions, but surely there can be some differences of opinion in either party without making the charge necessary that somebody is attempting to betray or ruin the political organization with which he has heretofore been identified.

"In the Democratic party, at least, there is far more occasion for harmony than for factionalism. The questions upon which Democrats are agreed vastly outnumber those in respect to which they are disagreed. Even in 1900, when there was much division over the financial plank of the Kansas City platform, the Democracy had a paramount issue in respect to which all Democrats were agreed, and it was so proclaimed in the resolutions. To-day this paramount issue still remains and the same agreement in regard to it is still evident. Other issues have arisen and old ones have been emphasized, in advocacy of which the Democratic party of to-day is practically a unit. Under such circumstances it is monstrous to assume that the party is about to commit political suicide by ignoring the issues on which it is united and raising only minor questions destined to split it in twain.

"What is needed is less talk about factions, divisions, schisms, and isms. Seven million Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan in 1900 are ready to become the nucleus of a victorious Demo-

STOP THIS "RACE SUICIDE."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

cratic army in 1904. They ask only that they shall be given candidates to rally around and principles to advocate that will invite the solid support of the Democracy itself. The remaining elements of strength certain to elect a Democratic President in 1904 will logically proceed from such a union of Democrats. We have faith that no man appreciates the situation better than William J. Bryan, and that when the time comes he will be found in the front rank of the party again fighting its battles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with his accustomed vigor and enthusiasm. There is no need to worry about 1904."

The Republican papers, however, have no hesitation in discussing the quarrel with the utmost freedom. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) expects to see Mr. Bryan wreck his party's chances next year. It remarks:

"Bryan can destroy the chance, the very slight chance, that any of his Democratic enemies have of being able to carry the country next year. He is in a position to get even with the men who bolted his candidacy in 1896 and 1900, and he will utilize it. He would prefer to vote for a Republican rather than give his support to any of the Cleveland or Hill element of the Democracy. Moreover, his antipathies have a wide range, and include such anti-Cleveland and anti-Hill men as Gorman. Whether he would support Olney is not known, but probably he would not.

"Here is a peril which confronts the Democracy. Having a giant's strength, Bryan is going to use it like a giant. If a man personally distasteful to him gets the candidacy in 1904—and the probability is that some such a man will be put up—Bryan will undoubtedly lead a bolt against him, as the Clevelandites did against him in the two recent elections. Probably Bryan does not expect any more favors from the national Democracy. He will never be put up for President again by the regular Democratic convention. He has a future, however, in his own section, provided his party ever again comes to the front. In all the States west of the Mississippi Bryan's is still a name to conjure by. He can be elected governor of Nebraska or sent to the Senate from that State, if his party regains power during his lifetime. Meanwhile, he will take revenge by striking his Democratic enemies as savagely as they hit him in 1900 and 1896."

ARGENTINA'S PROPOSAL.

THE "Calvo doctrine," that private debts due from citizens of one country to citizens of another can not rightly be collected by military force, is brought more prominently to the attention of the people of this country than it ever has been before by the proposal of Argentina that it be engrafted upon the Monroe Doctrine. Argentina sent a communication to our Government a few days ago declaring her adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, and inviting us, in turn, to adopt the Calvo Doctrine. Secretary Hay, in reply, referred the Argentine minister to the President's words on the Monroe Doctrine in his messages, and observed that our Government would be glad to see all international claims settled by arbitration. This is regarded as a polite way of declining to adopt the Calvo principle. Most of our papers think that it would be unwise for our Government to extend the Monroe Doctrine in this way to cover bad debtors in South America, but they welcome Argentina's action as an indication that the South American nations are beginning to appreciate our friendship.

Mr. Garcia Merou, the Argentine minister at Washington, says in a statement to the press:

"One of the more important features of the Argentine note is the recognition and indorsement given by the Government of that republic to the Monroe Doctrine, which for the first time is acknowledged and accepted as a principle of American public law by a nation of South America.

"That is the direct result of the proceedings of the Powers against Venezuela and proves that the Latin-American states begin to realize the unselfishness of American policy and the advantages of making closer and stronger the ties which bind them to the United States.

"Similar manifestations will come very soon from other quarters of our continent, and the Venezuelan incident will mark the inauguration of a new era in the commercial and political relations of the United States and its sister nations of the South."

The reason why Argentina is so anxious to add to the Monroe Doctrine an amendment against bill-collectors seems clear to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which makes this interesting statement:

"Argentina's finances have long been in a most precarious condition; and, in fact, the financial history of that republic is most extraordinary. In 1880 its total budget amounted, in round numbers, to no more than $16,000,000. In 1900 the budget had swollen to the relatively enormous sum of $194,000,000, an increase in twenty years of some 500 per cent., and with a population which, at the last census, amounted barely to 4,000,000 people. To meet the government expenses great sums have been borrowed, especially in England and Germany. The people of Argentina, in fact, have plunged recklessly into all sorts of public improvements, very much as the new Italian kingdom did between 1860 and 1867. The result is that the country is burdened with debt and may find itself face to face at any moment with a serious crisis. One such crisis has already occurred, in 1890, when the Government took the extreme step of proclaiming a general *moratorium*, or suspension of payment of all obligations, not only public but private. It was this act which brought the great London house of Baring to the brink of ruin and led to its reorganization. A repetition of this measure at the present time would undoubtedly produce very serious difficulties in the relations of several of the foreign Powers toward Argentina, and it is the ever-present possibility of this which has led to the despatch of Dr. Drago's note to Secretary Hay. It is a document which, when read between the lines, gives evidence of keen apprehension; but the only possible answer to it is to be found in the old adage to the effect that those who dance must pay the piper."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT St. Louis court forgot to authorize the Wabash to sell or lease its trainmen.—*The Detroit News.*

CONGRESS is now ended, and the long array of busted trusts is something horrible to behold.—*The Denver News.*

ONE explanation of the delay in the war in the Balkans is that it is waiting for a Kipling poem.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IN treating with the United States in regard to the Alaskan boundary it will probably turn out to be our treat.—*The Toronto Star.*

THE new Senators from Delaware have been sworn in, but Addicks is doing his swearing on the outside.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE Republican party will not be bothered for platform pledges in 1904. Its old pledges are still as good as new.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND says he is out of politics. This confirms a rumor which has been in circulation for several years.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE gentleman who writes the Statehood plank of the next Republican national platform will chew the end of his lead-pencil for some time.—*The Washington Post.*

SOME of the States which have been shocked by the hold Addicks and his money have had on Delaware would have elected him long ago to the Senate.—*The Knoxville Sentinel.*

THERE is no evidence at hand that Reed Smoot paid any money for his seat, but as yet that does not disqualify a man, even tho it is a suspicious circumstance.—*The Chicago News.*

A PORTION of Great Salt Lake cut off by the Southern Pacific Railroad's fill is getting fresh. That's what comes from associating with railroad corporations.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE Grand Vizier of Turkey says that the reforms promised will be carried out to the letter. He did not specify which one, but probably refers to the letter O.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOUTH: "B'gosh darned if that fellow ain't havin' more trouble with that question than I have with the real niggers."
—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL IN ENGLAND.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING, the novelist, in a recent address in London, spoke in part as follows:

"I should say that the dominant fact of American literature to-day is its gradual, but sure, emancipation from purely English influences. It stands quite by itself already, and is English only in so far as it is pleased to be so, and not from any sense of filial duty or of literary homage. American style, with its extreme precision, with its highly cultivated sense of the value of the phrase, is anything but English. It aims at delicacy, and not at the rugged vigor of our best men. Henry James is as un-English as he can be. Mr. Harland himself is French rather than English in the admirable little story by which he won his fame."

Taking this utterance for a text, Mr. J. M. Bulloch writes from London discussing the flattering question whether the American novel will seriously menace the English novel in England itself. Mr. Bulloch writes for an American journal (*The Lamp*, formerly *The Book Buyer*, February), and presents not only his own views but the views of Mr. Pinero and Thomas Hardy, neither of whom, however, professes to know very much about recent American fiction.

Mr. Bulloch himself says "there can be no doubt whatever that the American novel has come to stay in England," and in considering the reason for this, he comments as follows on the fact that American fiction "has taken the whole world into its survey," intellectually as well as geographically:

"Time was when we regarded the American novel rather as a picture of American life than as an exposition of the abstract art of fiction. One thought of the American novel as illustrated, say, by 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' or 'Marjory Daw.' That an American writer should approach a subject of universal interest was almost unthought of. But that has completely changed. We find the American traveling to the uttermost ends of the earth, and seeing life and history from the vantage-ground of his own intense individuality. The art of story-telling knows no geographical boundaries. Thus it is that the American is able to tell all the old stories over again, not as a dull, recurring decimal, but from the point of view of the keen observer who comes to the art of letters from the energizing spring-board of the world of affairs. I take it that this is the explanation of the success in this country of the novel written by Americans."

Mr. Bulloch has an interesting word or two to say about the American historical novel as compared with the same sort in England:

"In one sphere, I think the American novel will hold its own to the detriment of English fiction—I mean the historical story. The reason is obvious: the American is looking on the past with new eyes and a new method. For the man from the new country the old régime is, theoretically at least, full of fascination which is practically lost upon observers living actually within its influence. By way of illustration, one has only to think of our attitudes as two peoples to our heroes. In England, we have only one historical character, Nelson, who has the slightest magnetism for the man in the street; the rest are myths. Compare with this the attitude of the American toward even the minor figures in the war between North and South. The difference is largely one between the people; in this respect alone the American strikes one as a man hungering for a history; and this attitude has formed a vast asset for him as a writer of fiction."

An endeavor to procure the views of English writers on this subject did not yield much result. Austin Dobson confesses that he is "absolutely ignorant of modern American fiction," saying in extenuation, "at my age one does not read further; one rereads." Thomas Hardy is conscious of still greater ignorance. He not only knows too little of American fiction (not even qualifying it with the word modern) to express any opinion of its tendencies, but "since the dead-set on English fiction by the press some years ago, which paralyzed it to its present condition," he has "taken little interest in new novels at home or in America." Mr. Pinero, it is gratifying to learn, does know something about modern American fiction. He speaks as follows:

"What little, however, I know of the American novel inclines me to say, in all modesty, that I do think it owes much of its science to continental influences, while its matter is purely American. As an instance of this I would cite that fine work, 'The Octopus,' by the—how sad it is to have to write the word! late Frank Norris. Here is a tale apparently treating a certain aspect of American life with the closest fidelity, which yet belongs to the school of Zola.

"I would pass a similar criticism upon those two clever books by Edith Wharton, called 'A Gift from the Grave' and 'Crucial Instances'—here again we seem to have American life most carefully observed, but written upon paper bearing a French water-mark. In 'The Valley of Decision' this talented lady appears to be shaping a new course, and one which promises a more distinct individuality.

"As to the future of American fiction, I would rather hazard no view. But I can not help expressing the hope that it may come to be composed with a pen less fine and under the stress of somewhat warmer circumstances."

One unnamed author who has very big sales in England expresses an opinion that "the American novel is going to give the English writer 'beans.'" Apparently his view of American novels is limited to those produced in Boston.

SUDERMANN ON THE "BRUTALITY" OF GERMAN CRITICS.

THE old battle between author and critic has again been to the front in Germany. Mr. Herman Sudermann in four successive feuilletons, which appeared in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and have since been reprinted in pamphlet form, makes an exhaustive and damaging examination of the present status of dramatic criticism in Germany, its shortcomings, and its effect on contemporary drama. According to Mr. Sudermann, the attitude of critics has never been more unsympathetic than at the present moment; the scathing satires which were so much dreaded by authors a score of years ago were "mere trifling" in comparison with the brutality of the criticism of to-day.

An article in *Das Litterarische Echo*, called "The Case of Sudermann," gives both Sudermann's point of view and the responses which his attacks have elicited from various critics. We quote from it as follows:

"The beginning of the present critical brutality occurred, in Mr. Sudermann's opinion, toward the end of the eighties, with the rise of the modern school, of which Young Karl Bleibtreu and young Konrad Alberti were the leaders. The necessity of preparing the way for the new turn of taste toward naturalism, which has just ended its triumphal progress of ten years' duration, brought about a climax of this tone of universal hate and contempt. With a clear reference to the disciples of Sherer (of the University of Berlin), Mr. Sudermann speaks of the second source of the degeneration of criticism: 'At the same time a spirit of literary self-conceit was developed in those who thought that by paying tribute to some distinguished man they could deflect some of his glory to themselves.' But a treasure-trove was in store for these young scholars who went forth to battle with the idea of reconstructing German literature according to their own theories. The discovery and encouragement of Gerhart Hauptmann will be remembered for all time to their credit.

"By way of exercising their power these 'esthetic tyrants' invented as catch-words 'unliterary' and 'theatrical,' concerning which Mr. Suderman expresses himself as follows: 'From this time forth, everything was considered unliterary which did not originate in the intimate circle of those who held the same opinions which they themselves held, or which was not Scandinavian, or anything that had any relation to the older literature of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

France. . . . Again all was theatrical which did not occur in the sad patter, patter of a dialog without action; construction, climax, and catastrophe were all theatrical.'"

Sudermann further holds that the later followers of this destructive school of criticism are even worse than its progenitors. It is only lately, he claims, that the absolute degeneration of literary manners has obtained. To-day this school of critics are "fanatical and without scruple." Nor does Sudermann hesitate to name these "fanatics." According to him, the foremost among them is the editor of *Die Zukunft*, Maximilian Harden, of whom Sudermann says that "in the history of all literature and pamphleteering it would be difficult to find an author of more diabolical force and with a more insatiable desire for destruction." He also names as offenders an editor of *Die Gegenwart*, Siegfried Jacobsohn of *Die Welt Am Montag*, and Alfred Kerr, dramatic critic of *Der Tag*. The last named, in an article in that paper called "Criticism and Herr Sudermann," replies as follows:

"For a period of ten years, I have been making fun of Sudermann as a literary fraud with humorous peculiarities; as one pernicious to the art of our country; as an operetta general; as a shallow individual who found trivial the important, who confounded the new movements of the day with the work of Marlitt. I was not the only one of this opinion, merely the one who could most conveniently express himself. Because he was so much in the public eye, he appeared to me as an important tendency. 'It is like a war against a chess king,' I once wrote—'less a war against the king than against those whom he represents.'"

The German press throughout the country has given much attention to Sudermann's assertion that German dramatic criticism has become brutalized. The general feeling seems to be, however, that while there is a certain truth in his charge, it applies to the Berlin press only, and to but a part of that.

Ernst Heilborn remarks in the *Frankfurter Zeitung:* "Our dramatic criticism as a whole did not become brutalized at the beginning of the naturalistic movement. It was the Berlin critics, and they alone, who seemed at that time to become short-sighted and narrow. How true this is, and how much we have suffered by it, we do not need Herr Sudermann to tell us." The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* asserts that "Herr Sudermann himself is in no sense fine-grained. At the Goethebund he insulted the Obscurantists frightfully." The opinion held by the *Hanoverische Courier*, that Sudermann's articles are of a personal nature, attacking individual critics, rather than a research into the tendencies of criticism, is generally agreed to by other papers. Such, too, is naturally the opinion of those critics whom Sudermann has named as the awful examples of latter-day criticism. Maximilian Harden in *Die Zukunft* calls attention to the fact that Sudermann names the end of the eighties as the beginning of the degeneration of criticism, while his first play was performed in 1889. Harden remarks that it was natural that the criticism prior to that date should appear to Sudermann as "harmless trifling." Harden goes on to state his creed concerning the function of criticism as follows:

"He [Sudermann] complains that our theatrical feuilletons 'are consumed with satire and contempt.' But satire and contempt, let me here inform him, are the honorable and recognized weapons of critics throughout the civilized world. Because a writer fights with such weapons he does not deserve to be damned without further examination. The question that is of importance is, whether the work or the individual deserves to be treated with satire and contempt. And even the answer to this question touches only those critics who have not a certain individual life; not those who have either a strong will, or strong personality, or a strong way of writing. When a critic has a personal meaning, a human touch, an artistic attitude, when people listen to him when he speaks apart from the subject of which he is speaking, then the former question as to the objective justice of his judgment is of no moment. Was Aristophanes just to Socrates or Euripides? Jesus to the priests or Pharisees of Israel? Luther, Savonarola, Bruno, to the then boundless influence of the papistry? Lessing to Corneille or even to Voltaire? . . . Herr Sudermann does not check his rhetorical flight for an instant before such questions as these. He does not pause a second to consider whether satire or even contempt had not been earned by the person criticized; or if the work of the critic, even tho in the end many might find his opinions unjust, might not have a personal worth over and above its merit as a piece of criticism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF DANTE?

IN the Strozzi chapel of the Church of Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, are two ancient frescoes. They represent Paradise and the Inferno, and were made by artists who obviously drew their inspiration from the works of Dante. An Italian art critic, M. Chiapelli, who has been making a study of these

PORTRAIT OF DANTE DISCOVERED IN FLORENCE.

This portrait, which occurs in a fresco of the "Paradiso" in the Church of Santa Maria Novella, is considered by M. Chiapelli to be an authentic likeness. It differs considerably from the accepted likenesses of the poet.

frescoes, believes that he has discovered, in the picture of Paradise, an actual portrait of Dante himself. If his surmise is correct, the find is of some importance for there is no authentic portrait of Dante in existence, except the one painted by his friend Giotto. Says *L'Illustration* (Paris):

"Neither Ary Scheffer nor Eugene Delacroix, in their depiction of incidents from the 'Divine Comedy,' claimed to represent accurately the features of Dante. They painted this legendary figure in a conventional way, each one of them according to his temperament, his imagination, and his own personal conception of the genius and character of the poet. This newly discovered portrait of Dante differs widely, as may be seen, from most of the other portraits. In fact, it has nothing in common with them except the traditional head-dress.

"The frescoes in the chapel of the Strozzi are the work of two masters of the Renaissance, the brothers Bernardo and Andrea Orcagna. Andrea was born in 1329, eight years after the death of Dante. It is therefore probable that the picture of Paradise, containing the supposed head of Dante, was made by Bernardo, the elder brother.

"M. Chiapelli's theory is a most interesting one, and is worthy of the thorough investigation of the commission of savants and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

artists which has been appointed to pronounce authoritatively upon the question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT A PAINTER ADMIRES IN A PAINTING.

THE much-mooted question, why the "painter and the public seem ever at swords' points" in their opinions about pictures is discussed by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke, in his recent book, "The Meaning of Pictures." He explains how this old quarrel first arose, and states the case of both contestants, the public and the artists, summing up the grounds of disagreement as follows:

"His [the painter's] most persistent assertion is that the picture should be something decorative in form or color—be something beautiful to look at, rather than something moral, intellectual, or narrative. But the public, being differently minded, keeps insisting that the picture should be something in subject or have some literary meaning; and, consequently, it often misses the decorative altogether. So it is that there is plenty of material for disagreement."

Professor Van Dyke then considers the attitude of the average person toward pictures and what such a person looks for in them, as compared with what the artist hopes to find:

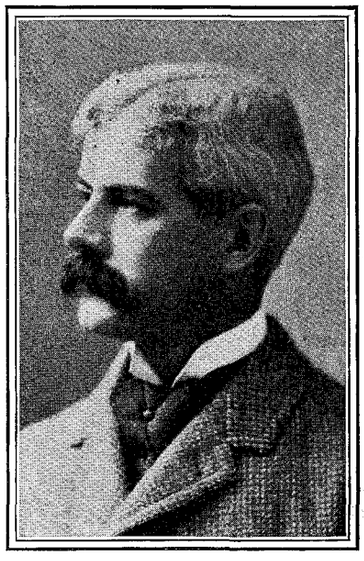
"He starts [the average person] wrong by devoting too much attention to pictures that have pretty faces and tell pretty stories. He is over-fond of heroes and heroines, plots and tales, dramatic scenes from history, or familiar characters in fiction. The ideal, whether in figure, face, or landscape, pleases him; and he does not object to a laugh over the comic or the ludicrous. . . . Of course, he does not care for portraits by Velasquez with their outlandish dress, or large Flemish women by Rubens, or the 'splashy' painting of Dutch burghers by Frans Hals. In short, the average person is devoted to the pleasant subject in art, and is continually asking of the picture: What does it mean?

"The view of the painter is very different from all this. He is not interested in the pretty face. The Madonnas and saints, whether Dutch, French, German, or Italian, do not interest him as Madonnas and saints. A figure, whether sacred or profane, is to him only a figure. As for the pretty story, the ideal, the correct costume, he usually turns up his nose at them. He is not always interested in what a picture means. Too often perhaps he cares not a rap whether it means anything or not. His question is first of all: What does it look? He wishes to know whether that figure is well drawn, rightly placed, beautiful as form solely and simply. . . . Finally, what is the result of the workmanship as a whole? Has the painter handled his materials artistically, has he drawn his figures effectively, has he arranged them compactly, has he brought his lights and shades together truthfully, and has he fused his color-masses harmoniously? If so, he has produced a work of art, whether its subject means much or means little."

What grounds the artist has for his point of view the writer explains. In a brief summary of art from its early days, he shows how the artist has been necessarily occupied with decorative effects and the problems of successfully filling a given space with appropriate designs. He sums up as follows:

"Have you noticed that the rise of that greatest school of all, the Italian, can be adequately explained on purely decorative grounds? Art was great in Italy primarily because the Italians were great technicians, great decorators, great space-fillers. If you will turn back and read their lives, their adventures, and their quarrels among themselves you will discover that they were not wholly absorbed by the Madonnas and Holy Families and the religious sentiment of art. . . . Even the pietists like Fra Angelico were not free of obligation to the decorative. Nor did a single one of them ever wish to be free. Whether they believed in religion or not, whether they had pietistic sentiment or not, they all believed in the beauty of good form and good color. If you will look again at Andrea del Sarto's Holy Families you will see little holiness about them or in them. They are only Florentine people posed in traditional attitude, with Andrea's wife enacting the part of the Madonna. But they are not wanting in decorative charm. Andrea knew how to fill space if not how to paint soul, and it was because he did fill space beautifully in the convent of the Annunziata that his townspeople called him 'the faultless painter.' No one ever referred to him as 'the faultless thinker,' or 'the faultless sentimentalist,' or 'the pietistic painter.'"

In the pictures of Titian, says Professor Van Dyke further, you will see no figures whose brows are burdened with Christian ecstasy or furrowed with classic thought—little but fine form and fine color—handsome, richly robed Venetians. Yet he considers Titian as, all in all, "the greatest painter known to history."



JOHN C. VAN DYKE,
Professor of the History of Art in Rutgers College.

To further elucidate the painter's point of view, the author borrows an analogy from literature:

"Materials, craftsmanship, the decorative sense which requires that a man's work shall be interesting in itself, are the very bases of art; and we often go astray in our judgments by not considering them. We have with us to-day one of the best literary technicians of the nineteenth century—Mr. James the novelist. It can hardly be contended that he is a very popular novelist. We sometimes read outbreaks in newspaper or magazine columns to the effect that he is not much of a story-teller, has not much of a plot. That is the complaint of the average person in the picture-gallery when he stands face to face with a Whistler nocturne. He wants what the artist does not care to paint. Mr. Whistler and Mr. James are both very well acquainted with the pretty face and the romantic story, but they choose to ignore them. The average person may read a novel by Mr. James, and keep asking, What does it mean? but if Mr. James were at his elbow and disposed to ask questions he would certainly inquire: How does it read? . . . . . .

"And this decorative motive, which was the first consideration, remains to the last the most enduring feature of art. The history of a marble or a picture may be lost; its subject or theme may be forgotten; what it meant or signified to a past generation may be incomprehensible to a present generation; but what it *looks* is substantially the same for all times and peoples. What, I wonder, makes the glory of the 'Venus of Milo'—the fact that she is a Venus? It has been gravely questioned, is still questioned, just what character that figure is intended to personify; but it has never been doubted that it is a wonderful piece of line and form—something beautiful to look upon. What makes the glory of Titian's 'Sacred and Profane Love'? There is nothing either sacred or profane about it: the title is a misnomer—something attached to the picture long after the painter's death—and no one knows what Titian intended to say in the picture. But is the picture less beautiful for that?"

In all the preceding, Professor Van Dyke has been presenting the painter's view; he proceeds in his next chapter to plead the case of the public. His own conclusion is that the public as well as the painter is entitled to consideration. "Why is it necessary," he asks, "to let the sense out of everything before it becomes artistic?" Whistler's contention that "the subject-matter has nothing to do with harmony of color or sound" he likens "to the extravagance of those who tell us that in writing nothing which teaches, argues, or expounds is 'literature.'" Whistler may call one of his small canvases of the sea a symphony in blue or gray; but the fact is, it suggests, and was meant to suggest, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sea. It is not simply a canvas with a medley of pigment, but an illustrative canvas. In short: "Expressive painting can not get on without a thought and a theme. It must represent or illustrate something. And if we should cast out all the pictures that have an expressive meaning, we should do away with almost all the art of the past."

SHAKESPEARE'S EARLY TRAGEDIES.

SHAKESPEARE has always afforded a tempting field to speculative criticism. So many theories of authorship, indeed, have been put forward, and so many "amendments" and "revisions" offered, that it would be strange if the faith of the average reader of Shakespeare were not somewhat unsettled. "If destruction advances at this pace," observes Mr. John Churton Collins, the well-known English critic, "Shakespeare will become in a few years almost as mythical as Homer." He says further (in *The National Magazine*, London):

"In no poet are there so many different characteristics of style, of color, of sentiment, of thought discernible, and in no poet, with the exception, perhaps, of Byron, are there such striking inequalities. The consequence has been that speculative criticism has absolutely reveled in the dissolution of these dramas. In some, we are informed, there is no trace of his hand at all, and they must go in their entirety; from many, whole scenes, from others whole acts have been torn. . . . The object of this paper is to put in a plea for the arrest of this process, and I have selected the instance of 'Titus Andronicus' for three reasons: first, because it comprehensively illustrates the methods employed by these iconoclasts for the attainment of their paradoxical purposes, their indifference to evidence, to probability, to reason; secondly, because it illustrates how easily and lightly a baseless theory passes by dint of mere repetition into an article of belief; and thirdly, because the assumption of the spuriousness of this play affects very materially the important question of Shakespeare's early education and the development of his genius."

"Titus Andronicus" has been dismissed by Prof. Edward Dowden as "the work of an anonymous writer," and several eminent Shakespearian scholars wish to exclude it from the collection of Shakespeare's writings. Its incidents are so ghastly and revolting that Mr. Gerald Massey once said that he found it "a perfect slaughter-house. . . . It reeks blood; it smells of blood; we almost feel that we have handled blood, it is so gross. It is tragedy only in the coarsest relationship, the tragedy of horror." And yet Mr. Churton Collins deems the play "the most interesting and important illustration we have of the work of Shakespeare's apprenticeship," and he supplies a mass of evidence, both external and internal, in proof of its authenticity. We quote again:

"'Titus Andronicus' was most probably Shakespeare's first attempt at tragedy. To a young novice on his probation as a playwright the first consideration would be popularity. He found the plays to which we have referred highest in favor, and he took them as his prototypes, overdoing, as a tyro would be likely to do, the appeals to the depraved taste to which he forced himself to pander. He had probably never written blank verse before, so he took that of Marlowe, Greene, and Peele as his models, and with what success he has imitated that blank verse may be judged from the fact that the drama has been attributed to those poets; but the blank verse bears a closer resemblance to that of Greene and Peele than to that of Marlowe. The play is full of reminiscences of the plays on which it is founded, recalling particularly 'The Spanish Tragedy,' 'Selimus,' and 'The Jew of Malta.' . . . . . .

"It is not with his mature works that 'Titus' is to be compared, but with the dramas on which it was modeled and which it aspired to rival, and the moment such a comparison is instituted the immeasurable superiority to all of them becomes instantly apparent. Compare, for instance, its admirably proportioned, closely woven plot with the rambling, shambling skimble-skamble of 'The Spanish Tragedy' and 'The Jew of Malta,' its measured and dignified rhetoric with the boisterous fanarado of the worst parts of 'Tamburlaine'; its fine touches of nature and occasionally piercing pathos with anything which had appeared on the English stage before. Who but Shakespeare could have placed in the mouth of Titus, when heart-crushing horrors are accumulating on horrors,

> When will this fearful slumber have an end?

or condensed what is condensed in

> Where life hath no more interest but to breathe?

In what other mint could be coined such a couplet as

> O brother, speak with possibilities,
> And do not break into these deep extremes?

How noble, too, are the lines:

> King, be thy thoughts imperious, like thy name;
> Is the sun dimmed that gnats do fly at it?
> The eagle suffers little birds to sing,
> And is not careful what they mean thereby,
> Knowing that with the shadow of his wings
> He can at pleasure stint their melody.

If anything more simply pathetic exists in dramatic poetry than the following, where can it be found?

> LUCIUS. O take this warm kiss on thy pale cold lips,
> These sorrowful drops upon thy blood-stain'd face,
> The last sad duties of thy noble son.
> MARCUS. Tear for tear and loving kiss for kiss
> Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips.
> LUCIUS. Come hither, boy; come, come and learn of us
> To melt in showers; thy grandsire lov'd thee well:
> Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee,
> Sung thee asleep, his loving breast thy pillow;
> Many a matter hath he told to thee,
> Meet and agreeing with thine infancy:
> In that respect, then, like a loving child
> Shed yet some small drops from thy tender spring,
> Because kind nature doth require it so."

Mr. Algernon Swinburne, in an article in *Harper's Magazine* (March), treats "King Richard II.," rather than "Titus Andronicus," as Shakespeare's first attempt at tragedy. He writes:

"Of the three lines on which the greatest genius that ever made earth more splendid, and the name of man more glorious, than without the passage of its presence they could have been, chose alternately or successively to work, the line of tragedy was that on which its promise or assurance of future supremacy was first made manifest. The earliest comedies of Shakespeare, overflowing with fancies and exuberant in beauties as they are, gave no sign of inimitable power: their joyous humor and their sunbright poetry were charming rather than promising qualities. The imperfections of his first historic play ['King Richard II.'], on which I trust I have not touched with any semblance of even the most unwilling or unconscious irreverence, are surely more serious, more obvious, more obtrusive, than the doubtless undeniable andi ndisputable imperfections of 'Romeo and Juliet.' If the style of love-making in that loveliest of all youthful poems is fantastically unlike the actual courtship of modern lovers, it is not unliker than is the style of love-making in favor with Dante and his fellow poets of juvenile and fanciful passion. Setting aside this objection, the first of Shakespeare's tragedies is not more beautiful than blameless. There is no incoherence of character, no inconsistency of action. Aumerle is hardly so living a figure as Tybalt: Capulet is as indisputably probable as York is obviously impossible in the part of a headstrong tyrant. There is little feminine interest in the earliest comedies: there is less in the first history. In the first tragedy there is nothing else, or nothing but what is so subservient and subordinate as simply to bring it out and throw it into relief. In the work of a young poet this difference would or should be enough to establish and explain the fact that tho he might be greater than all other men in history and comedy, he was still greater in tragedy."

NOTES.

A LIFE-SIZED bust of Sidney Lanier was unveiled at Tulane University, New Orleans, a few days ago.

MR. JOHN HENRY BONER, poet, editor, and cyclopedist, died in the city of Washington week before last. His most notable poem was "Poe's Cottage at Fordham." He was at one time on the staff of the "Standard Dictionary," the "Century Dictionary," and the "Library of American Literature," and for several years was on the editorial staff of THE LITERARY DIGEST, where his work was of uniformly high grade.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE UNIVERSE FOR MAN AFTER ALL?

THE earth and its inhabitants, which held such a proud position in the Ptolemaic cosmogony, have not fared so well with modern science. We have been taught to look upon our planet merely as one of the smaller satellites of a low-class sun, and upon ourselves, at least from an astronomical point of view, as something less than grasshoppers. Now, however, Prof. Alfred Russell Wallace bids humanity take heart. In an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, March) entitled "Man's Place in the Universe," he tells us that we are on top after all. The veteran English biologist regards it as proved that our solar system is practically in the center of the universe, which is certainly limited in extent, and that the earth is in the most favorable position in that system for the development of life. Hence, in a biological sense, we are in the center of things after all. Professor Wallace believes that we are the only intelligent living beings in existence and that the creation of the universe has culminated in our appearance, which was its end and aim. This is practically the old theological view, but Dr. Wallace here bases it on scientific considerations. In discussing our position in space the writer says:

"The result so far reached by astronomers as the direct, logical conclusion from the whole mass of facts accumulated by means of powerful instruments of research, which have given us the new astronomy, is that our sun is one of the central orbs of a globular star cluster, and that this star cluster occupies nearly the central position in the exact plane of the Milky Way; but I am not aware that any writer has taken the next step and, combining these two conclusions, has stated definitely that our sun is thus shown to occupy a position very near if not actually at the center of the whole visible universe, and therefore, in all probability, in the center of the whole material universe.

"This conclusion no doubt is a startling one, and all kinds of objections will be made against it, yet I am not acquainted with any great inductive result of modern science that has been arrived at so gradually, so legitimately, by means of so vast a mass of precise measurements and observations and by such wholly unprejudiced workers. It may not be proved with minute accuracy as regards the actual mathematical center. That is not of the least importance; but that it is substantially correct there seems to be no good reason to doubt, and I therefore hold it right and proper to have it so stated and provisionally accepted until further accumulations of evidence may show to what extent it requires modification.

"This completes the first part of our inquiry, but an equally important part remains to be considered: our position in the solar system itself as regards adaptability for organic life. Here, too, I am not aware that the whole facts have been sufficiently considered, yet there are facts that indicate our position in this respect to be as central and unique as that of the sun in the stellar universe."

The materialistic argument, that man as a culminating point of the vastness of the universe is a ridiculous anticlimax, the means being out of all proportion to the end achieved, is met by Dr. Wallace with the reminder that with infinite space and infinite time proportions cease to exist. If the end be worthy, we may presume that the means used to attain it were the best or possibly the only ones. Here is Dr. Wallace's conclusion:

"The three startling facts that we are in the center of a cluster of suns, and that that cluster is situated not only precisely in the plane of the Milky Way, but also centrally in that plane, can hardly now be looked upon as chance coincidences without any significance in relation to the culminating facts that the planet so situated has developed humanity. Of course, the relation here pointed out may be a true relation of cause and effect, and yet have arisen as the result of one in a thousand million chances occurring during almost infinite time; but, on the other hand, those thinkers may be right who, holding that the universe is a manifestation of mind and that the orderly development of living souls supplies an adequate reason why such a universe should have been called into existence, believe that we ourselves are its sole and sufficient result, and that nowhere else than near the central position in the universe which we occupy could that result have been attained."

EVILS OF THE ATHLETIC HABIT.

THE training habit may be as hard to break as the habitual use of narcotics or alcohol, says a physician, writing in *American Medicine*. By this he means that when the athlete ceases training, it may require months for the system to adapt itself to the new conditions. The athlete must, however, give it all up sooner or later, and the results, we are told, are often disastrous. Hence the writer condemns not so much athletics as what he calls the athletic habit. He says:

"Prolonged observation has convinced me that the muscles of the professional athlete or the blacksmith are not only unnecessary to men whose daily occupation requires no high degree of muscular development, but are absolutely injurious. Not only is this true so far as exaggerated muscular development is concerned, but it applies with special force to the structural and functional visceral capacity of the large-muscled man, a capacity which has developed *pari passu* with the growth of muscle. Large muscles unused are pernicious, it is true, but an immense unused visceral capacity is still more so. Muscular degeneracy does not necessarily produce serious results, save in the case of the heart; but visceral degeneracy is a much more serious matter. A big arm with a fine biceps, triceps, and deltoid development may be very pretty to look at, but such arms have ofttimes cost their owners their lives.

"An important point to which attention has not been called, so far as I know, is this: Individuals in hard training necessarily demand more food, and food richer in proteids, than those who do not train. Proper digestion, assimilation, metabolism, and elimination depend here upon the maintenance of a large amount of muscular exercise. . . . The demand for nitrogenized food and food in large quantity does not subside immediately upon cessation of the usual amount of exercise. The accumulation of crude products of tissue metabolism is an inevitable result when the athlete goes out of training, if he does not markedly modify the quality and diminish the quantity of his diet.

"Independently of the question of overstrain, a high degree of physical development is often fatal, if for any reason the subject is compelled to cease his muscular work and adopt a sedentary life. One of the greatest pugilists that America ever produced, John Dwyer, of Brooklyn, quit his regular occupation to enter the counting-room—he died within a year of tuberculosis. The explanation in this case was simple enough: the immense lungs which were necessarily an advantage in the prize-ring fell into disuse in the counting-room. Disuse meant degeneration, and degeneration meant a lack of resistance of which tubercle bacillus was not slow to take advantage. I have had under my professional observation several lesser lights among professional athletes, in whom a similar result occurred from the cessation of training.

"In my own experience—and I have often trained to excess—the training habit has been as hard to break, when necessity has compelled me to do so, as the habitual use of narcotics and alcohol seems to be in most individuals. On several occasions when I have been compelled to cease training for one reason or another it has required many months for my system to become adapted to the new conditions. The time arrives in the lives of all athletes when the exigencies of one's occupation, or advancing years, associated with the lack of enthusiasm incidental to the middle period of life, bring about a cessation of active training. In many instances the result is disastrous, and while, in common with a number of others whom I have known, I have seen no particularly disastrous results in my own person, the instances in which the opposite is true have been so numerous in my experience that I am convinced of the correctness of my position. Every physician athlete with whom I have been associated in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the past twenty-five years has coincided with me in the foregoing views.

"One of the marked evils of systematic training is the fact that . . . the digestive function is very much disturbed, in many instances, by the cessation of the hard, systematic muscular work. Functional disturbance of the liver is very often met in athletes out of training. I have noted in certain individuals some particular form of athletics was absolutely necessary to maintain the normal hepatic function; thus, in one case the individual was compelled to indulge vigorously in boxing to avoid hepatic torpor. The movements involved in excessive sparring seemed to have an especially stimulating action upon the liver, and a few days' cessation of the violent exercise produced considerable disturbance."

IS MOTION THE CHIEF FUNCTION OF LIFE?

SOME of the more recent physiological psychologists have restricted their investigations of the mind's action almost exclusively to its motor function, that is, its ability to produce movement of some sort. This is deprecated by M. Charles Rolland, who, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 14), endeavors to show that in the theories and methods of physiological psychology a place of too high importance has been given to the phenomena of motion. This position, he alleges, does not correspond to the place occupied by the motor function in life. The result is, he says, that the attention of investigators has been directed too exclusively to the outside or peripheric phenomena of the body, to the neglect of the inner phenomena, and that the problem of consciousness—the essential feature of psychology—has not been grasped. He says:

"What is physiologic movement? It is one of the forms of energy by which the living being responds to the action of cosmic medium in which it is plunged. The living creature is nothing else than a transformer of energy. The actions exerted on it by the cosmic medium are what we call excitations. Each mode of energy is a specific excitant—heat, light, electricity, movement, sound, chemical excitants. To these excitations the living being responds in its turn by the production of some mode of energy—heat, light, electricity, sound, movement, nervous energy. The living being receives and stores energy under its different forms and restores it to the surrounding medium, frees it under different forms. Thus we may define general physiology as the study of the transformations of energy effected in special conditions by the creatures called living. It is the determination of these special conditions that is the great problem of life, and the work of biology. . . . . .

"I wish to remark that physiological movement is only one of the manifestations by which the living being responds to the action of the medium. . . . The functioning of the living substance does not result in the production of movement only, but in varied manifestations of energy of which movement is only one mode. . . . . .

"But granted that motor phenomena are not the whole of physiology, are they not the most numerous and the most important? The cases of the firefly and the electric fish are exceptional, and in the immense majority of living beings, especially of animals, the motor function is manifestly preponderant."

To this M. Rolland replies that the different modes of energy with which the organism responds to stimulation are not of the same degree of importance all through the biological scale. The motor function is of less importance, for instance, in vegetables than in animals; the nervous function is more so in man than in the lower animals. M. Rolland believes that movement plays a less part in man than in the other animals. In a curious book on "The Superiority of Animals to Man," M. P. Maréchal has held that in locomotion man is inferior to other animals, and M. Rolland believes that he has proved his point. Theory shows, too, that the motor function would become of less importance as the nervous function increased in value. He goes on to say:

"In other words, if the motor function is less important in man than in animals, it is because the intellectual development of the former is the higher. . . . In the evolution of the different biological functions . . . most of them, and probably all, have varied in importance; especially has the nervous function, and with it the so-called psychic function, increased at the expense of all the others, particularly of the motor function. . . . In the presence of this result is it legitimate to accord to the motor function a preponderant rôle, almost an exclusive one, in human psychology?"

The question, "What is consciousness?" which some psychologists of the highest repute think it unnecessary to discuss, while others regard it as insoluble, will never be answered, M. Rolland asserts, so long as our attention is directed so exclusively, in the study of pscyhology, to the various motions of the human body and their significance. In saying this he is not advocating, he asserts, a return to the old psychological methods which ignored physiological phenomena altogether. The nerve-function is physiological as well as that of movement; but the nervous phenomena, as they are more important, are, he thinks, the ones to study; and he believes that the results of such study will be far-reaching.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE SOLOMON GOT HIS GOLD.

THE question of the whereabouts of the Biblical Ophir, where the Hebrew monarchs got their gold, has been a vexed one for centuries. "Every ancient digging," says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "in the countries tributary to the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea has, at different times, been put forward as a claimant for the honor," including the Mysore, the ruined cities in Mashonaland, and the prehistoric remains in the Nubian mountains, besides more vague suggestions of other countries and places, from the highlands of Abyssinia to the Mountains of the Moon. Now, however, it appears certain that Solomon's mines were in the Zambesi region. Says the writer quoted above:

"Between that great river and the Sabi, in the modern Rhodesia, there are many thousand old mines, two hundred and forty of which afforded the beginnings of undertakings now in course of actual exploitation. This extensive series of old workings reaches from north of the Zambesi to the Murchison Range in the Transvaal. Messrs. Hall and Nea, who have also written a book about it, estimate that the area covered is 750,000 square miles. Within this area there are ruins of entire cities, fortresses, and temples, bearing plentiful evidence of the ancient worship of Baal-Ashera and the civilization which characterized the Himyarites of Southern Arabia.

"The discussion of this fascinating problem presents three features of particular interest; in the first place, all the old legends impute the gold of Ophir to Arabia, where gold, in quantity, has not been found, the idea of rich resources having grown from the fact that the gold of the ancient world passed through the hands of the Arabians, who were the great traders and pirates of antiquity, and of a much later historic period also. The 'gold of Arabia' therefore obviously belongs to the category of the Greek Kalends. Secondly, the African negro, as we know him and find him, never could have done this work save under the compulsion of a higher race. Moreover, if we accept literally the Biblical statistics, the output of Ophir must have been colossal. In 1 Chron. xxix 4., we read that King David contributed to the building of the Temple no less than 'three thousand talents of gold, of the gold of Ophir.' A talent being 114 pounds Troy, these three thousand talents would be worth over eighty million dollars of our money. These must have been 'powerful' diggings from which such tribute could come to the Hebrew monarch. No such scanty gophering as has been seen in Nubia will explain the wealth of the Semitic kings nor that of the Ptolemies, all of whom obtained great stores of gold from an unknown El Dorado.

"It appears likely that Solomon's treasure-vaults have been uncovered. It is still a fascinating subject of conjecture how the ore was treated and shipped from the interior to the Red Sea,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

altho the methods of the Arab traders serve as a connecting-link between the transport systems of widely separated periods. Historic sentiment is not lacking in the consideration of the fact that if the Hebrews did indeed direct the work of this ancient Ophir in the Zambesi country, their descendants, in Hamburg, Berlin, and London are to-day the active promoters of the great era of mining development which has reopened this very tract to the industry of the modern world."

TO CLIMB THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK.

A SERIOUS attempt is to be made to scale the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, in the Himalayas. The climber, if he succeeds, will have broken the record by over 5,000 feet, for the highest point yet reached—Aconcagua in the Andes—is 23,080 feet above sea-level, while Everest is 29,000. Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe, who writes an article on the subject in *The Scientific American* (March 7), tells us that this attempt is under the direction of a Mr. Eckenstein, but that few details of his plans can be ascertained. Mr. Fyfe quotes the opinions of several skilled mountain climbers to show that success is by no means impossible, altho its attainment will be difficult. He says:

"Some day or other a mountaineer will succeed in scaling Mount Everest. There is nothing impossible in it. Two things are wanted, time and money; and provided these are forthcoming, success may very well be looked for.

"Most of the great climbers of to-day agree in affirming that man could exist at an altitude of 29,000 feet, provided of course that careful precautions were taken and all the details of the expedition were worked out in a thoroughly practical manner. The climber must not attempt to ascend Mount Everest right off. He will have to take some years over it, climbing each year to a certain height and resting weeks here and there on the road in order to accustom his body to the unwonted altitudes. Supplies will be a great problem, but if he can manage to insure food, clothing, and other necessaries reaching him at the various camps at which he will be forced to remain for some little time, and if he is strong enough to withstand the cold and the rarefied atmosphere, it is possible that one day his ambition will be satisfied and that he will be able to take his stand on the highest point of the earth's surface and to rejoice in the fact that he has accomplished something which no one else has ever done since the world began. Let us see what the experts have to say respecting the possibility of scaling Mount Everest.

"Quite recently a paper was read before the Alpine Club by Dr. Malcolm L. Hepburn on 'The Influence of High Altitudes in Mountaineering.' Summing up his remarks as to the ascent of Mount Everest, Dr. Hepburn said: 'Provided he has plenty of time, plenty of suitable food, and fine weather, I see nothing unavoidable in the conditions of the atmosphere at high altitudes to prevent a man with healthy organs from ascending the highest point on the earth's surface.'

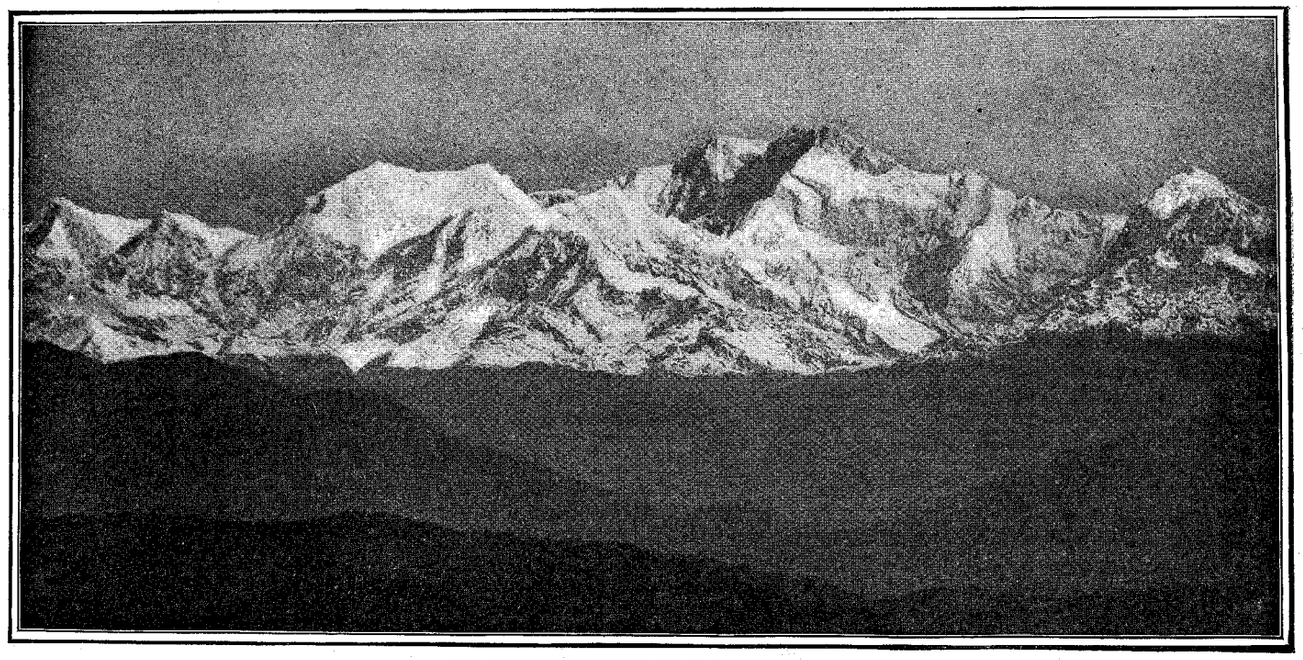
"Among the speakers at Dr. Hepburn's lecture was Sir Martin Conway, who spoke as follows: 'On the two occasions when I have been close on 23,000 feet I have felt that I could have climbed farther, and that if I could have slept there I might have climbed much farther. The problem of climbing Mount Everest will be composed of two main difficulties—politics and finance. If the governor of India would persuade the government of Nepal to let the Alpine Club try, and if about £10,000 was forthcoming, and a good party, with an ample supply of porters, could devote two or three consecutive years to the attempt, there would be some chance of conquering the peak."

"If Everest were only in England," said Mr. Dent, another expert climber, "the problem would have been solved long ago." Mr. Fyfe goes on to say:

"It is agreed that the easiest side for the ascent is from the north, but the Government of India does not care about travelers penetrating into Tibet, and it is possible, after Mr. H. Henry Savage Landor's reputed experiences, that the travelers themselves would fight shy of the Tibetans, who are not a kindly race as far as strangers are concerned."

WHY DO INSECTS VISIT FLOWERS?

FLOWERS of course are sought by insects on account of the honey or pollen that they contain; but it has hitherto been generally accepted that the bright colors of the petals are the primary means of attraction. It has even been supposed that the evolution of the colored flower was dependent on the fact that it attracted insect visitors and so facilitated pollenization. But if we are to accept the conclusions of Professor Plateau, of the University of Ghent, this must be all wrong, and insects are not attracted by the brilliant colors of the blossoms, but rather by the perception in some other way—probably by scent—that there is honey or pollen. The experiments of Professor Plateau, which were reported by him to the Belgian Royal Academy last



THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAKS IN THE WORLD.
Mount Everest seen from Darjeeling—height 29,000 feet.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

November, are thus described in *Nature* (London, February 5) by G. W. Bulman:

"Flowers of *Papaver Orientale* [a species of poppy] were deprived of these petals, and the number of insects visiting the remaining parts carefully noted and compared with the number of those visiting neighboring intact flowers.

"Now it seems evident that the question, Are insects attracted by the brilliant colors of flowers? should be decisively answered by such experiments. If they are thus attracted, then we should expect them to neglect these petal-less flowers while visiting the others. In removing the petals, Professor Plateau took certain precautions. The unopened flower was carefully enclosed in a sort of cage, so as to preclude insect visits. When it expanded, the petals were carefully removed by means of a pair of scissors kept specially for this purpose. Great care was taken to avoid touching any of the remaining parts of the flower with the fingers. Professor Plateau lays special stress on this, as he thinks that certain previous experiments of a similar nature have been vitiated by neglecting such a precaution. The experimenter in removing the corolla has left on the remaining parts the scent of human fingers. Its keen sense of smell enabling the insect to perceive this, it has consequently avoided the flower.

"The poppy flowers thus carefully prepared were watched, and the number and kind of insects visiting them noted. At the same time, a number of intact flowers were similarly watched. . . .

"Taking the average, each of the 30 petal-less flowers received 4.5 visits, each of the 70 normal flowers received 2.4 visits.

"So great, indeed, appeared to be the attraction of these petal-less flowers that on many occasions Professor Plateau has seen more than one bee in a single flower."

MOVING TRICK-PICTURES.

TRICK photographs are almost as old as the art of photography itself, and pictures of animals with the heads of well-known persons, or of the same man seated around a table in different attitudes, are mysterious only to those who do not know how they are made. The purveyors of moving pictures, which, tho capable of such extensive use in instruction, seem lately to have degenerated into a rather mediocre form of amusement, have not been slow to realize the possibilities that are offered in this direction. Some instances of these, with explanations, are thus given in *The Times* (Philadelphia):

"One of the latest mystery pictures is 'The Human Incubator.' A man is represented standing before a table on which there are six eggs and a plate. He takes up one egg, breaks it about a foot above the plate, and, as the contents strike the latter, a little chick picks itself up and runs over the table.

"This he does with each egg in succession. When the six chicks are running about, he holds the last broken shell above the plate, a chicken runs back and apparently jumps into one of the shells, which is placed on the table again whole.

"This is one of the simplest of all the pictures. In reality the man stands before the camera and breaks an egg into the plate. He then reaches out for a little chicken, which is handed to him, and puts it on the plate. Naturally, it immediately runs off on the table. The same thing is done with each of the six eggs, until the same number of chickens have actually been put on the plate.

"When the film is developed ten or fifteen feet of it represent the man reaching out and putting the chicken on the plate. This part is cut out of the main strip, and the section of the film representing the contents of the egg striking the plate is attached to that showing the chicken picking itself up from the center of the plate, where it had been placed in the interval. The apparent impossibility of the tiny fowl returning to the egg is accomplished merely by reversing the course of the film—that is, making the picture operate backward.

"Two similar pictures are 'The Tramp's Miraculous Escape' and 'The Photographer's Mishap.' In the first one two tramps meet on a railroad track and exchange embraces. One produces a bottle and goes on, leaving it with his colleague of the road.

"The tramp who received the bottle sits down on a railroad tie, takes several good 'pulls' at it, and finally goes to sleep. Suddenly a fast express makes its appearance, and being unable to stop in such a short distance, strikes the unfortunate man and scatters 'fragments of him' in every direction. The train is stopped, and train hands return to gather up the remains. After carrying them for a short distance on a stretcher the tramp jumps up alive and makes a dive for his bottle, which has been left behind. . . . . .

"An invariable groan of horror comes from in front of the canvas when the train strikes the body, for it seems impossible that it is not a reproduction of an actual catastrophe. A man is really photographed on the tracks until the locomotive gets near.

"Then the camera is stopped, and the man steps out of harm's way. Another picture is taken with a dummy in the same position, and this time the locomotive is permitted to mangle it. The camera is again stopped, the real man substituted for the remains of the dummy, and the third picture represents the marvelous resurrection. When the three films are adjusted so they run continuously, the affair is extremely realistic.

"One of the most humorous of the mysterious pictures is 'The Mysterious Doctor.' A cripple enters the doctor's office, hobbling along on his hands, both legs having been taken off just below the hips. The doctor places the man on the table, and taking two legs from a closet places them in the proper position on the patient.

"The latter finds to his delight that the new legs adhere firmly and he jumps from the table and dances around the room. The doctor then places a sheet around him, and, with the idea of bettering his countenance, takes a huge saw and saws the man's head off. He takes another head from a nearby table and puts it on the patient. This also works to perfection.

"The man who really enters the doctor's office is really a cripple without legs. After the wonderful surgeon brings out the two legs, and apparently affixes them to his unfortunate patient's body, the lens is closed, while a man with two sound legs is substituted. Of course, only the substitution of a dummy is required before the doctor saws off the head, and then a restitution to show the live man with the new head."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"FRESH-AIR tablets are a preparation discovered by a French scientist," says *The Medical Times*. "It was while investigating acetylene that he discovered that he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen. These tablets will be exceedingly useful in a closed carriage, a submarine boat, a mine, or anywhere else where the air has become vitiated."

A GERMAN photographer, Kunwald, says *Photography*, when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age, "places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing-paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the discrepancies of age. Does Herr Kunwald interpose a certain number of celluloid sheets according to age? If such methods become popular, we may perhaps see the Royal Photographic Society recommending standards of this kind:

Lady's age, 60, sheets interposed, 20
" " 70, " " 300

and so on."

"It is strange that with all our empirical knowledge of malaria," says an editorial writer in *The Medical News*, "the dangers of being out after dark on summer nights, of living near marshes, or newly broken ground, of sleeping out of doors, that we should never have suspected that the teasing mosquito, omnipresent under such conditions, should be the cause of the greater trouble. We are not so clever as we have commonly supposed ourselves to be. Indeed, a hill tribe of Africans showed more wit in their limited observations than scientists from Aristotle down. They noted that when they went down to the plains they were bitten by mosquitoes which they called *Mbu*, and with the bites came the sickness which they also called *Mbu*, the sickness being no other than malaria. Now that the marvelous relation of the malarial plasmodium to its winged host is worked out, we hope that the American people will take upon themselves regularly the spring-time task of cleaning up their mosquito-breeding lands."

"THE northern belt [of forests] is perhaps greater in extent than all the other timber belts and reserves of Canada combined," says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine*. "According to the best authority, it extends from the eastern coast of Labrador north of the fiftieth parallel in a northwesterly direction to Alaska, a distance of some 3,000 miles, with an average width of perhaps 500 miles. This vast strip of timber land, if placed upon the territory of the United States, would extend from Maine to California and from the southern shore of Lake Erie to the northern boundary line of Georgia. It is known as the spruce forest of the Dominion, the great bulk of the timber being of that species, black and white, the other important trees being larch and poplar. Altho this belt has been but partially explored, it is claimed that many of the trees in the southern portion are of a lumber-producing size, but the greater portion is fit only for pulp. When it is considered that spruce is distributed in vast quantities through all the forests of Canada, and that an almost incalculable amount will be produced in this great northern belt, it is hardly exaggeration to say that the Dominion possesses an inexhaustible supply of pulpwood."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MEN'S CLUBS AND THE CHURCHES.

THE "club idea," as applied to churches, appears to be in the ascendent. Almost every city parish nowadays is regarded as incomplete unless it contains a men's club. In New York the clubs associated with the church of the Paulist Fathers, and with the Pro-Cathedral, St. George's Church, and St. Bartholomew's Church have reached large proportions, and the influence they exert is generally regarded as in the widest sense beneficial. It is somewhat surprising, therefore, to find a clergyman who has had wide experience in the organization of men's clubs assuming toward them the attitude of a hostile critic. Writing anonymously in *The Independent* (New York), he declares:

"When the church takes up this enterprise its object is, whether consciously or unconsciously, one alone of two things; either to minister to persons in its own membership or to minister to those outside. For example, a church has among its members a number of men who because of limited resources and meager accomplishments are subject to temptation, in danger of enticement, and in need of some safe place of recreation. So that church opens a room in its church-house, which 'house' is nowadays almost invariably a part of its parish machinery, and expects that club-room to serve as a sort of safe retreat. Either this or it reverses that order, and instead of furnishing to men already members these accommodations, furnishes the accommodations to men not members of the church at all.

"If a church does this, its aim, in turn, is again one of two things: either, in order, by furnishing such advantages, to enlist the interest of those men in that church to the intent that the church will finally draw them into some more close affiliation; or else, ignoring even this, to do for those men outside the church something which in itself is intrinsically advantageous.

"The quarters furnished for any one of these clubs, organized for any of these three purposes, are much the same. The buildings, rooms, appointments, etc., are in the regulation fashion, and the activities are about the same as those of well-conducted men's clubs anywhere. Membership may range from one to two or three or even half a dozen hundred men. There is always a gymnasium; there is a library filled with books and magazines; entertainments are held, perhaps, monthly throughout the winter, while besides all this there may be lectures, smokers, concerts, exhibitions, tournaments, etc. An annual report of the doings of such a club will contain such familiar expressions as these: 'The pool tournament was the cause of much friendly rivalry.' 'The annual excursion was the event of the summer, nearly 3,000 persons being carried on three barges chartered by the club, while the profits from the sale of tickets after all expenses had been paid were $700.' 'Ladies'' evenings continue to be popular.' 'Entertainments are conducted frequently, and the dancing-class is well attended.'"

The writer is in entire sympathy with the church's endeavor to provide a place of "safe retreat"; and he leaves the impression that he does not regard as insurmountable the numerous difficulties of club management. But he thinks that as a "feeder for the church" the men's club is an utter failure. He writes on this point:

"The theory upon which the church club is founded is that men will find their physical comfort ministered to, and that this will induce them to enter the church for their more vital welfare. Well, in theory this is pleasing, and at first sight plausible, but in point of fact it simply does not work. Men will follow just so far along that line, and then will stop. They will take just what you have to give; but when, in turn, you ask that they shall give themselves, they refuse—courteously, to be sure, but none the less emphatically.

"For example, in one club in which there were 130 members, throughout a whole year, the entrance to the building being next door to the entrance of the church, just one lone man crossed the threshold from the former to the latter during all the year. This can not be answered by the criticism that the preaching in that church was poor, or that the clergy were remiss in any duty; such was not the case. In another similar men's club during two years not one man joined the church. This not because that club was not 'successful' from every other point of view; in fact, it was phenomenally so, the membership increasing during that same period from seven men to one hundred and seven. In the largest men's club in New York attached to any church—an Episcopal church—a club with six hundred members and a waiting list of two hundred more, only one man has been confirmed in three years."

The very leaders of this movement, we are told, are to-day "questioning the validity of the whole process with the most searching earnestness," and several important New York churches are closing up their parish-houses on the East Side and offering the use of them to the school board. We quote, in conclusion:

"It must begin to be apparent then that, while many features of this work are good, there are certain points at which its success seems to be at least doubtful; certain things pertaining to the movement as a whole regarding which grave questions may be asked. It must begin to appear wise also that some of these things should be pointed out in order that the questions thus arising may be taken under consideration—especially by those who contemplate building new houses and starting in upon such enterprises in the new. It is entirely possible that the time has come when those who have the largest interests of the church at heart would do well to think twice before building more men's club-houses, if they would not have those houses stand some day as monuments of their enthusiasm, but as witnesses as well to their mistakes."

The Boston *Congregationalist* comments on this article as follows:

"Conditions in New York are so peculiar that even if this movement is not gaining ground there, it may still be possible to find successful embodiments of the idea in smaller cities. We have several conspicuous instances in our Congregational churches, as at Appleton, Wis., and Peoria, Ill. We know also of a number of other clubs that are enlisting the support of men heretofore not at all identified with the church. We doubt whether so much is done in the way of conducting Sunday-evening services as was the case a few years ago. Yet there is a revival of interest in that phase of the movement, as shown in the meeting in this city [Boston] this week, out of which there is likely to grow a federation of clubs in Massachusetts. Within certain limitations we believe the club idea may be effectively worked out in almost any church. It falls in with the spirit of the age, and it often secures for the church the sympathy and to some degree the activity of earnest, well-meaning men who have been disposed to hold aloof from participation in any kind of church work."

Forty Bibles a Minute.—The Oxford Bible is widely known, but few few are aware of the tremendous scale on which it is produced. From *The Caxton Magazine* we glean the following data:

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press have been issued for three hundred years and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. Every year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for half a million copies can be readily filled. On an average, from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute, and this number can readily be doubled. There are no fewer than 110 different editions of the Oxford Bibles in English, varying from the magnificent folio edition for pulpit use to the "brilliant" Bible, the smallest edition of the Scriptures in the world. Of the Revised Version, fourteen editions are published. More than a million copies of the revised New Testament had been ordered before the day of publication in May of 1881, and it is claimed that the workingmen of the establishment refused a bribe of some four thousand pounds to furnish a copy of the book before the day of issue. At the banquet held at the four hundredth celebration of the beginning of the art of printing in England by Caxton, Gladstone took into his hands and exhibited to those present a copy of the Bible which had been printed and bound entirely since midnight of the preceding day. The

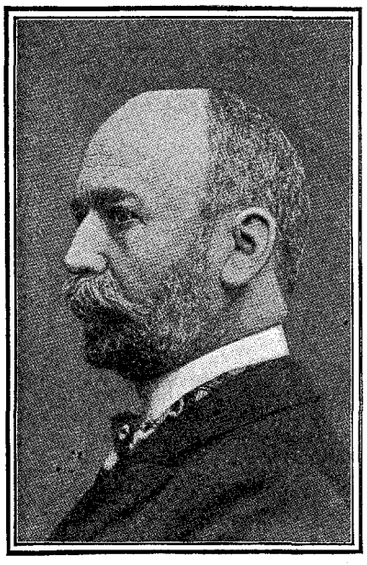
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

preparation of the "India paper" used by the Oxford University press is a business secret of great value. Altho frequently imitated it has never been equaled. The largest folio Bible printed in Oxford measures 19 by 12 inches, and no erratum has as yet been found in it. The "Brilliant Text Bible" measures 3¾ by 2⅛ inches and is ¾ of an inch thick, and bound weighs less than three ounces. In the seventeen years since the Press has been under the management of Horace Hart, the number of employees has increased from 278 to 650.

REVIVAL OF CONSERVATIVE BIBLICAL CRITICISM IN GERMANY.

ENCROACHMENTS of the radical Biblical critics in Germany are nowadays met with more vigorous opposition than has been customary for a series of years. Commenting on this, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (Gütersloh), the leading apologetical journal in the Protestant church of Europe, presents the following facts and opinions:

The new controversy inaugurated by the publication of Delitzsch's "Babel und Bibel" [one year ago], and which has called forth discussions from a large number of specialists, mostly university professors, shows how much stronger conservative theology has become in recent years. It not only boldly takes up the challenge hurled by negative criticism, but even becomes aggressive and puts its opponents on the defensive. It is a singular phenomenon that of all the brochures, pamphlets, and magazine articles that have appeared on this new Babylonian problem, there is probably not a single one that throughout agrees with Delitzsch in maintaining that the Biblical stories of Creation, of Paradise, of the Deluge, of the Patriarchs, etc., are borrowed from Babylonian sources, and are accordingly of secondary importance and throughout mythical in character. This opposition to radical criticism comes not only from such conservative men as Professors Koenig, Oettli, Kittel, and others, but from advanced theologians such as Merx of Heidelberg, Cornill of Königsberg, Gunckel of Berlin, and others.



FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH,

He is just now the center of theological interest in Europe.

Courtesy of *The Open Court* (Chicago.)

The fact observed during the debate that followed the remarkable work of Harnack on the "Essence of Christianity," namely, that the great majority of resultant books and pamphlets were directed against the brilliant Berlin savant, and that even Jewish writers, such as Boeck, sharply antagonized his position, has been repeated, only on a larger scale, in this new form of radical criticism. There has been an agreement between the conservative and the advanced critics, in opposition to Delitzsch, on this, namely: that while the author of the Pentateuch does make use of material on the subjects of Creation, Paradise, the Deluge, and the like that was common property of the Oriental and Semitic peoples, yet the existence of such parallels, far from demonstrating that Israel borrowed its religious views from Babylonian culture, only emphasizes the uniqueness of the stories found in Genesis, since no other people made these stories the center of such deep religious teachings. Not what Israel had in common with its neighbors on these important points, but that which it possessed above and beyond the Babylonian ideas, constitutes the essence of the Biblical stories. Or, as it is put by Dr. Köberle, of the University of Erlangen: "Babel may be of interest to us on account of the Bible, but the significance of the Bible does not lie in what comes from Babylon, but in that which is independent of Babel, that which goes beyond Babel, and which is directed against Babel."

Cornill, himself a critic of critics, declares that Delitzsch's view is "an exaggeration of the importance of Babel at the expense of the Bible, and theologians should vigorously protest against this position."

Catholic as well as Protestant scholars are participating in this debate and are vigorously defending the original character of Genesis. The most important contribution from Catholic sources is that of Dornstetter, found in Bardenheuer's *Bible Studien* for 1902 (Nos. 1–3), in which the historical character of Abraham and the early records of Genesis are defended with great learning.

The same revival of conservative criticism is also to be observed in the New-Testament department. The special occasion has been the publication by the neo-Hegelian philosopher, J. Kreyenbühl, of Zurich, of a work in which he seeks to revive the old heretical view of the fourth Gospel as the product of the Gnosticism of the second century, and of the Valentinian "Gospel of Wisdom" as the writing of the Samaritan Gnostic Menander. The title of Dr. Kreyenbühl's book is, "Das Evangelium der Wahrheit." His radical views have met with determined opposition all along the line, the most important of the replies being from Professor Barth, of Bern (*Literatur-Bericht*). Here, again, several Catholic theologians deserve special mention for their defense of conservative views, especially Camerlyngk, of the University of Louvain, and his Latin work entitled "De Quarti Evangelii Auctore."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE law of associations and the disturbances attending its enforcement still furnish the burning topic of the day in France. Under the provisions of this law, which went into effect last June, between 2,000 and 3,000 religious establishments have already been closed. Roman Catholics in all countries are greatly incensed by what they deem the injustice of this policy, which they interpret as an attack of free-thinkers upon religious liberty. M. Ferdinand Brunetière, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in an article published in his magazine and reprinted by *The Messenger* (Rom. Catholic, New York) declares:

"What we claim, and what is being denied us, is the right to teach such ideas as we believe to be just. Of the different systems imbibed by the minds of men and consequently swaying humanity, we demand the right to make our choice, to assign reasons therefor, and, through either verbal or written instruction, to make these reasons prevail. It is this right which, for years past, has daily been outrageously violated, and if there be none more essential to liberty of thought, surely it is this right which we must obstinately defend. Other rights are no less precious, other liberties are no less necessary, but they do not interest us so directly. It might be said that liberty of the press concerns none but journalists, and liberty of speech none save orators or holders of conferences; but to say so would be wrong. Nevertheless, it could be, in fact it has been, said, and I have known men who thought it and whom it was difficult to make realize that they were at fault. But there is not a father, a mother, nor a son who is not directly and personally interested in the question of liberty of education. There is not one of them who would not feel his rights infringed upon, his liberty encroached upon, and his personality slighted if he could not choose his school, his masters, and his guides. There is not one of them but understands what tyranny would be exercised over thought, if ever teaching were to become the monopoly of the state and consequently of a party, or, even worse, a majority.

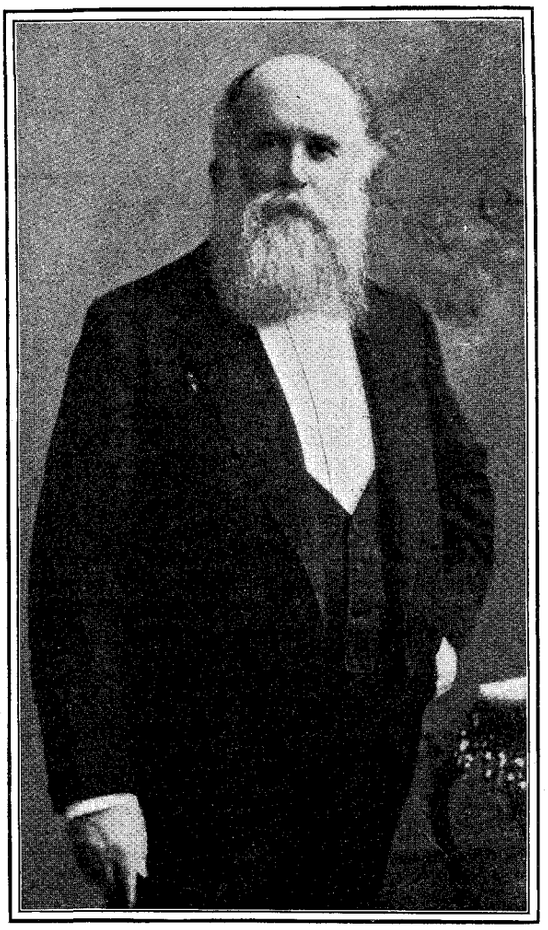
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To-day the congregations are being expelled, to-morrow it will be those who will have been inspired by the spirit of the congregations; that is to say, by the true Christian spirit; and the day after to-morrow it will be all who, not thinking in accord with the majority, will thwart its prejudices, combat its doctrines, and thereby deprive it of the suffrages which have made it a majority."

La Revue (Paris) discusses the situation as follows:

"The ancient faith is shaken, the old dogmas are crumbling to dust beneath the systematic attacks of the priesthood itself. And we have been for some years spectators at two dramas of equal interest. On the one hand we have seen priests set on being priests in spite of everything, preparing to found a new church which shall in certain essential points contradict the old church. Elsewhere we have under our eyes priests whose number is every day increasing who, in natural consequence of principles which their reason no longer would let them deny, leave the priesthood.

"In the presence of this crisis, so deep that it attacks the very heart of the church, the very sources of its life, the expulsion of the priests and nuns is a very small matter. At the most the Pope could see in this only the usual 'persecutions.' . . . People are astonished that at the present time he is silent, that he does not join the party for the defense of the congregations, that he does not thunder against Minister Combes and the Republican majority. It is because he has other cares, and graver ones. He is asking himself what is becoming of Roman Catholicism, and in particular what Rome and the authority and infallibility of the Pope will count for to-morrow in what shall remain of the church in France."



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.
He is planning a crusade upon New York next October with 2,000 of his followers.

M. Georges Clemenceau, of the French senate, contributes a comprehensive article to *The National Review* (London), treating the question from the point of view of one in sympathy with Minister Combes's policy. He says:

"History shows us that in all times, even under the most devout monarchies, there has been a struggle between the civil government and the religious orders, which are *par excellence* the political instruments of the theocracy. To-day the struggle rages round the right of the congregations to teach, which has seemed to our politicians the most serious issue, and every one can see that some of them are prepared to compromise the general right to teach in order to ward off the immediate danger, and to rescue civil society from the Clerical reaction. But every one who stops to think can not fail to see that the danger lies far less in the doctrine taught by the orders, which is after all identical with that taught by the church herself of which no one demands the suppression, than in the political and social interests of which the orders are the center. Our great and little *bourgeoisie* seek education in the schools of religious orders far less on account of the doctrine which is taught there (which is also taught, be it remarked in passing, to the child of the lay schools by the *curés* in the church) than for the advantage of the protection of a powerful corporation, which can secure the child a profitable marriage and assist him at every stage in his worldly career. In proportion as faith declines, the political strength of religious orders which have lost their spiritual restraining influence becomes more and more powerful and more and more strenuous in its attacks upon the *régime* of liberty. But as soon as we get rid of this organ of theocratic oppression, which the need for assuring individual rights shows to be incompatible with the institutions of liberty, what valid reason is there to restrain, to the detriment of the church, the liberty to teach, or any other part of the legitimate liberty to think and act? Every citizen will have the same right to liberty. What can the church want more? The right to live in common for prayer and teaching? She will be able to exercise this right also by means of civil societies, in which the rights of every individual will be guaranteed by the law instead of being crushed as at present in the congregations. And what more? The one liberty which is not permissible is the 'liberty' to abolish the human personality, or, in other words, the liberty to kill liberty. Devotion and charity, which are the noblest traits of our nature, will have free play, but in accordance with common rights, and in an open manner under the sanction of liberty, not in a political interest hostile to progress and 'liberalism,' and to that modern civilization which, tho condemned by the Syllabus, is precisely what we desire to safeguard. The conflicts between the church and civil society have hitherto produced in every nation anxiety, agitation, perpetual instability, and the rebellion of the individual conscience against the theocratic power—or the violence of arbitrary acts. People will only find peace, and the forces of humanity can only be properly harmonized, in the recognition of fundamental rights of the individual, thus merging all autocratic powers in a common liberty."

DOWIE'S COMING INVASION OF NEW YORK.

THE announcement that John Alexander Dowie, the famous faith-cure apostle of Zion City, Ill., is planning a "peaceful invasion" of the city of New York next October, with a large company of his followers, is the subject of comment both serious and flippant in the metropolitan newspapers. *Harper's Weekly* describes the main features of the proposed crusade in the following language:

"John Alexander Dowie . . . is likely to prove an interesting visitor to this town. He is an organizer, and abounds in method and foresight. He has ample means to do things in a large way. His plan is to bring 2,000 (perhaps 4,000) of his followers here, and give his kind of religion a careful and comprehensive introduction to the people of Manhattan. Every family on this island is to be visited; every dwelling supplied with Dowieite tracts; every soul, so far as possible, invited to the Dowieite meetings. These meetings are to be held daily in the Madison Square Garden, which has been hired for fifteen days. Special trains have been engaged to bring the Dowie multitude here, and lodgings are being engaged for their accommodation. Dowie is rich. He is in business, and makes money. He has founded a town which has grown in less than two years from a population of 400 to 8,000. The Dowieites do not smoke nor drink nor employ doctors, and they all give a tenth of their incomes to the church. They are busy now practising the music of their crusade and studying maps of Manhattan. Dowie frankly discloses his belief that in him the prophet Elijah lives again for the third time on earth. He is a remarkable citizen, and will doubtless carry out his plans."

If Mr. Dowie "could only convert and carry off the hosts of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tammany," observes the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "he would indeed deserve to have his name handed down to posterity as the monumental reformer of the twentieth century and New York's greatest benefactor." The Brooklyn *Eagle* adds:

"There will be a good deal of curiosity to watch his progress in New York, which is confessedly a hard town for new religions, altho it gives its time and its money with enthusiasm to new shows so long as they are entertaining. Fanatics who have made a stir in small communities have often been swallowed up here, and have left us in disgust. A few years ago Schlatter, a natural healer, who had cut a wide swath in the Colorado mountains, came here, and lasted perhaps a week. Last year Sandford, the 'Holy Ghost and Us' leader, departed in disgust after he had baptized his first group of converts in the chilling waters of the bay. But Dowie is of different stuff."

The New York *Sun* says:

"It is not improbable, but rather it may be assumed that the demonstration of Dowie will make something of a stir in New York, tho that he will have here even a shadow of the extraordinary success he has won at Chicago is not to be expected. New York will receive the 'Restoration Host' civilly, and Dowie will be sure to have crowds at his meetings in Madison Square Garden; but this cosmopolitan community is not a promising field for the cultivation of religious novelties. Of the church-going population, two-thirds is Roman Catholic, and therefore far removed from the reach of Dowie's influence; but there are here 636,000 people without any religious attachment, according to the statistics of the Church Federation, and among these he may hope to gain recruits."

How Mr. Dowie himself regards his campaign may be judged from the following extract from a recent editorial in his weekly organ, *Leaves of Healing* (Chicago):

"The amazing scale of the Excursion of Zion Restoration Host, and the fact that we have taken the Madison Square Garden Auditorium, which seats 16,000 people, and all the rooms connected therewith, has made a profound impression.

"The general interest, which we have known for years that thousands in the East have felt in us and in our Mission, has found very remarkable expression in New York City. . . . . .

"We know that the enemy is strong, but God is stronger.

"We know that the hosts against us are numerous, but we know that all the Hosts of Heaven are with us.

"The chariots are swinging low at the command of Jehovah-Sabaoth, Jehovah, God of Hosts.

"We are glad that thousands will accompany us from Zion City, at the end of the many months of toil that lie before us, going forth to reap with us in God's great Harvest Field at the time of harvest. . . . . .

"The first great Requisite for success is that every good soldier shall seek Divine Purity in Spirit, Soul, and Body.

"If we are to endure hardship as good soldiers of Jesus the Christ, whilst upon this great work of Restoration in New York, every one must remember that for the time being all 'Entanglements' from the Business Affairs of this life, as far as possible, must be laid aside; for, as the Apostle Paul wrote:

> No Soldier on Service entangleth himself in the affairs of this life;
> That he may please him who enrolled him as a Soldier.
> And if also a man contend in the games,
> He is not crowned, except he have contended lawfully.

"It is of the utmost importance that every member of the Legions of Zion Restoration Host shall set aside, if it be possible, the whole of the Fifteen Days for this First Great Operation in which the Host is to engage in New York.

"Like Soldiers who are also Citizens, and who lay aside the duties of life that they may go into the Camps and drill and learn how to fight successfully, so Zion Restoration Host must prepare, and then, leaving home and friends and all, they must mobilize, as it were, rapidly into one Great Unit with One Heart and One Mind in the greatest City of this Continent.

"We have many plans concerning the operations of the Host beyond this Mission in New York, and there is a desire upon the part of some for us to visit Philadelphia after the New York mission.

"We do not feel it well at this time to decide between the rival claims of several large cities.

"We are somewhat inclined, if it can be arranged satisfactorily, to give one or two weeks either to Boston or Philadelphia, or divide our time between them."

The fame of Zion City has reached even to Europe; and in *La Revue* (Paris) M. L. de Norvins gives a picture of Dowie and his religion as they appear to a Frenchman. He points out how susceptible Americans are to new religious movements, and passes in review the various religions, such as Mormonism, Christian Science, etc., that have thriven in this country. "John Alexander Dowie," he says, "was called upon to choose between the methods of his predecessors. He would not have made the choice that he did unless he had found a hitherto unworked field and one which is assuredly the most American that could be developed." We quote further:

"With remarkable sagacity, he seized the psychological moment to appear in the United States as both the Barnum and the Pierpont Morgan of religion. It was an idea of undoubted genius to have chosen as aids to religion the great factors of American life—commerce, industry, and financial speculation, that tripod on which the whole Union rests. A commercial, industrial prophet who was a man of affairs, an organizer of enterprises paying fabulous dividends—such a one could serve the glory of God and solidify his temple in a thoroughly up-to-date Yankee style. Is it not a master-stroke of Americanism that a man who proclaims himself the direct representative of God on earth should be accepted as such not only because of his pretended Messianic qualities, but also because he is the man who understands better than any one else the fluctuation of values, as well as the heights and depths of the human soul? . . . . . .

"God has confided—such is the creed of Dowie—to a man called Dowie not only the mission of watching over the souls of the faithful, but over their money as well, their savings, and the manner in which they use them, so that the new vicar of the Most High is at once the guide of purses and of consciences. This guide is invested with autocratic powers, and like an autocrat he enjoys the splendor and the pomp and wealth of a sovereign."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE well-known Baptist paper, the Chicago *Standard*, celebrated a few days ago its fiftieth anniversary.

MRS. TATTA, a French lady living in Bombay, has been formally invested with the Sacred Thread and the "Sudra" of the Parsees. The London *Times*, which reports the incident, declares that this is the first recorded conversion from Christianity to Zoroastrianism.

A MOST successful public meeting was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday, March 8, in the interest of the proposed Henry Ward Beecher Memorial. The speakers included ex-President Grover Cleveland, Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Mayor Low of New York, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, present pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. After the speech-making, pledges for more than $18,000 were received from the audience.

THE REV. HARRY M. WARREN has resigned the pastorate of a Baptist church in New York to become the official chaplain of the New York hotels. In all the large hotels neatly printed notices have been hung in conspicuous places, reading: "Guests, patrons, and friends of this hotel wishing the services of a clergyman are respectfully informed that they may call upon Rev. H. M. Warren, the hotel chaplain. He will be pleased to render any kind of pastoral service, regardless of creed, nationality, or residence. Calls may be sent any hour of the day or night."

IN connection with the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, a special investigation is being made of religious work on behalf of young men. The results are to be published in book-form, and in order that the volume may be comprehensive and of real service, facts and suggestions from pastors, superintendents, and other church workers will be welcomed. Information as to books and magazine or newspaper articles bearing upon the subject is also desired. All letters on this subject should be addressed to Mr. F. G. Cressey at the University of Chicago.

THE judgment of the final Court of Appeals of Prussia sustaining the action of the Berlin authorities in prohibiting Paul Heyse's sacred drama, "Mary of Magdala," has aroused some resentment. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* points out that the play has exercised a deep religious effect in America and England, and in the former country performances have been attended by bishops. Performances have also been given in Bremen and Hamburg which were attended by the clergy and laity who testified to its religious effect. The same paper goes on to say: "But what is permissible in Bremen and Hamburg is not permissible in Prussia, especially in Berlin. This is the favored land of censure. Here must religious feeling be more zealously protected by the police than elsewhere."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SULTAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF MACEDONIAN REFORM.

THE Sultan surprised Europe by his immediate acceptance of the scheme of reform for Macedonia presented by Austria-Hungary and Russia. The scheme provides for the appointment of a dignitary to be styled "inspector-general," who will hold office for three years and whose responsibility to Turkey will be only nominal. The soldiery and police will be officered in the higher grades by nominees of the two cooperating Christian Powers. Rural police will be recruited in the village they protect. Albanian excesses are to be putdown. Political amnesty will be granted and the finances made scientific. The Sultan's acceptance of these things has been so graceful that Macedonia is practically reformed on paper. The Austrian press says everything is settled, but this view is inspired by a Government that wishes to minimize the complications. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) says:

FERID PASHA,
The Sultan's new Grand Vizier, who is said to be a reformer.

"The plans to which Turkey has given approval constitute a definite achievement. The Powers will see to it that they are given effect. The proceedings of the Turkish officials are to be under the supervision of the foreign representatives. The combined action of the Powers attests Europe's good faith in taking matters in hand. The honest cooperation of all should bring about a pacific conclusion of an affair which, if conducted along other lines, might have a grave outcome."

The official charged with carrying out the reforms will be fully sustained, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), but the *Zeit* (Vienna) is more reserved and prefers to suspend judgment altogether. The official Russian press is optimistic, but the *Sviet* (Odessa), a Panslavist organ, says Germany is guilty of double-dealing, siding secretly with the Turk. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) hopes that Bulgaria, Servia, and other states will refrain from rash action that would uselessly complicate the crisis. The *Male Novice* (Belgrade) says the Macedonian Christians should await the outcome of the reform scheme before taking revolutionary action. English opinion is very much divided. The London *Times* remarks:

"The Sultan has lost no time in signifying his assent to the scheme of reforms for Macedonia drawn up by Austria-Hungary and Russia and indorsed by the other Powers. . . . The condition of Macedonia makes immediate and effective action imperative in the interests of the Turkish empire, quite as much as in those of the inhabitants of that unfortunate province. Abdul Hamid might perhaps have been slow to recognize the fact had he been left to his own unstimulated reflections; but, fortunately for him and for his subjects, the Powers have spared no efforts to bring home to him the real situation, and their inflexible resolve that the steps which they recommend shall be taken to amend it. Abdul Hamid possesses much natural shrewdness and a wide and varied experience of diplomatic intervention to promote the better government of various categories of the inhabitants of his empire, and there is some reason to hope that this time he sees the imperative necessity of prompt compliance with the demands made upon him. His conduct on many past occasions has, of course, made it impossible to place implicit confidence in his promises to carry out reforms of any kind, unless he clearly perceives that it is his plain interest to do so. But he has sense enough, we trust, to know that in this instance his best policy is to fulfil his pledges in the spirit as well as in the letter, and to begin fulfilling them at once."

But he will not "begin fulfilling them at once," according to *The Daily News* (London):

"We therefore venture with all the earnestness of an unalterable conviction to urge upon the Porte the inevitability of Macedonia's liberation. Whatever happens, there can only be one end, be it soon or be it late, and that end must be autonomy—a real autonomy, like that enjoyed by Lebanon and Cyprus. But it will be the universal prayer of Europe that the prelude to the autonomy may not be a further deluge of blood."

Meantime the stories of Macedonian wrong and outrage that are pouring into London greatly perturb public opinion. It has been necessary to speak with great lack of reserve in order to convey an adequate idea of the situation. Thus Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), raises the curtain on a stage of horrors:

"Some episodes of this awful exodus can hardly be reproduced in an age and country wont to eschew the use of the horrible and loathsome, even in the ennobling service of humanity. But some of the less distressing examples of Turkish methods should find a place in any account of Macedonia which can justly lay claim to historical accuracy. One of the women in Dubnitsa, who seemed more dead than alive, was asked by the kindhearted lady why she looked so utterly crushed in spirit, now that the danger had passed, and life, at any rate, was safe. Amid tears and sighs and convulsive quiverings of the body, the poor creature told the sickening story of how her brother had had his head cut off before her eyes, after which she had to stand by while the ruffians chopped up his body into fragments. Several witnessed the agony of their tender daughters, children of from ten to thirteen—and heard their piercing cries as the men who wore the Sultan's coat subjected them to nameless violence. Numbers of children succumbed to these diabolical assaults, their last looks being turned on their helpless parents or their smoking homes. In one place two children—one aged eighteen months, the other four years—had their skulls split open by the soldiers. Other little girls and boys were deliberately and methodically tortured to death, while a place was assigned to their fathers and mothers where they were forced to listen to the agonizing screams and watch the contractions of the tender bodies each time that the once pretty faces were slowly lowered into the fire into which Turkish pepper had been plentifully scattered. This is in truth a form of torture which only a devil could have invented; for long before death releases the tiny mite, the eyes are said to start from their sockets and burst."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKISH REFORM IN MACEDONIA.

The Sultan's conception of how it is to be accomplished.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

COUNT VON BALLESTREM, president of the German Reichstag, has announced that the general election throughout the empire is to take place next June. The news has plunged all the parties into a fever of excitement, and to all appearances the political campaign will be the most animated Germany has ever known. Three elements seem destined to play leading parts in the struggle. First in numerical strength at the polls are the Social-Democrats. Next is the Center or Roman Catholic party, which is the strongest group in the present Reichstag, owing to the under-representation of the towns. Finally there is a discordant group comprising four parties—the National Liberals, the Conservatives, the Freissinige (radical popular), and the Free Conservatives. Strong efforts are making to combine the "bourgeois" parties against what is styled "the Socialist peril," but nothing promising in the way of results has yet been achieved in this direction. "William II.'s violent attacks upon the Democrats," observes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "and the incidents following Krupp's death have given great prominence to the Socialist movement in Germany":

"The Socialists therefore have nothing to fear from the coming appeal to the voters, the result of which, from the very nature of things, can only be favorable to themselves. Things are different, unfortunately, with the Liberal groups, which have failed to maintain their policy in the legislative session now ending. They have compromised themselves too much with the Roman Catholic Center and the Conservatives. In the tariff controversy they were the first to range themselves on the side of Count von Bülow, and they did not succeed in obtaining any recompense from the Chancellor, as the Clericals did. The Liberals, especially the National Liberals, will be the losers by the elections, and they will find their numbers reduced between the forces of Conservatism and Socialism. The political campaign that will not be slow in developing throughout Germany will be an interesting one to follow, for it will show us the precise extent to which the Government at Berlin is in conflict with the ideas and sentiments of the nation."

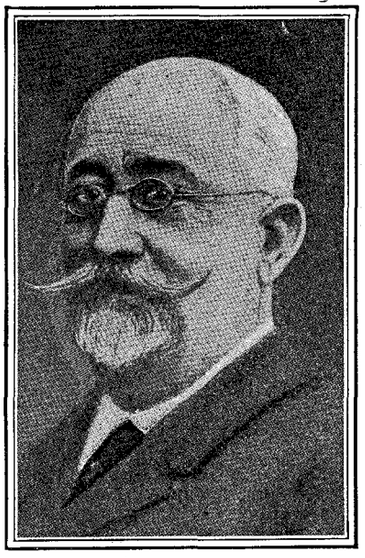
The Prussian agrarians are also greatly discontented with the Government because of the new tariff, says this exponent of Liberal opinion. "The country aristocracy have not forgiven Count von Bülow for his failure to give them entire satisfaction, and they will be as hostile as the Socialists themselves." Some confirmation of this view is afforded in the comment of the Conservative agrarian organs. They criticize Chancellor von Bülow severely and hold aloof from the movement for a combination of parties against the Socialists. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says that "much as we may sympathize with the view underlying this idea, we must confess that we can see little promise of practical results from it." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, an organ of militarism, says:

"Preparations for the Reichstag elections next June have begun unusually early. But the impression derived from the views pouring in on all sides is one of absolute chaos. Everywhere one misses the guiding hand of a strong and purposing government—a thing more essential, in the split-up of our politics, than it is in any other land. What is Count von Bülow's electoral program? Friend and foe ask this. Nobody can give an answer. Two or three months ago the Government seemed to be having a political policy forced upon it. No less a person than the Emperor gave it utterance when, in his speech at Breslau, he demanded the emancipation of the working classes from Social-Democracy. In the Reichstag the struggle was all waged over the tariff that brought a strong majority together to resist the Social-Democrats. Had the Government made the Breslau speech its own, it would not now have a following to seek. It would have had a powerful combination of parties behind it from the beginning."

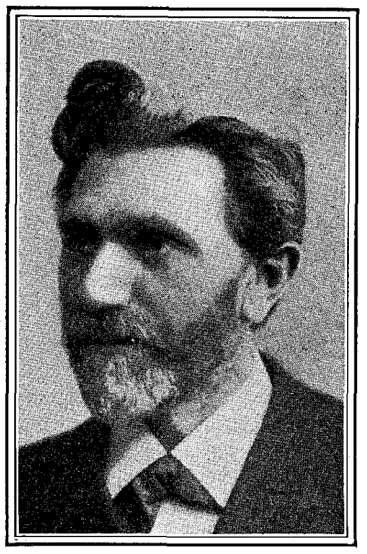
The various non-Socialist parties are so distrustful of one another, observes the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a Clerical organ, that any combination of them is practically impossible. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) doubts if the projected combination would accomplish anything. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says the party confusion is so great that the issue about which the political conflict will rage is uncertain, altho it takes it for granted that popular discontent with the new tariff will enter largely into the campaign. The Socialist organs are generally agreed that their chief enemy is the Roman Catholic Center. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) dwells upon this point with emphasis. Not one party organ ventures to make a prediction regarding the result of the election.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AT THE COURT OF THE NEGUS.

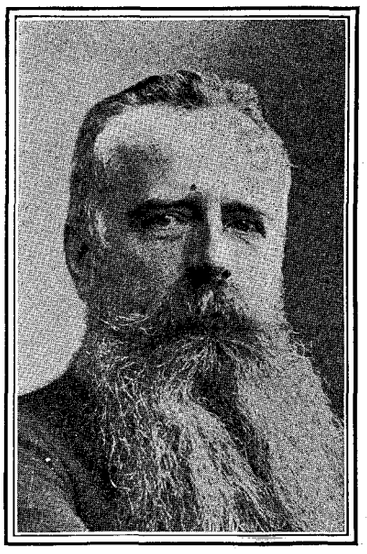
WITH emotions amid which mortification and amazement contended for the mastery, the French minister to Abyssinia learned officially that "he had better return at once to his own country," because Menelik would have "no more relations with him." M. Lagarde, the gentleman thus curtly treated, sustained a shock as severe as that of Beau Brummel when he



COUNT VON BALLESTREM.
His career as President of the Reichstag has offended the Socialists.



HERR BEBEL,
The famous Socialist leader who is particularly odious to Emperor William.



COUNT VON POSADOWSKY,
The most conspicuous participant in the tariff struggle.

PERSONALITIES THAT FIGURE IN GERMANY'S ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fell out with his fat friend. M. Lagarde, it should be explained, had not recently sustained with Menelik relations of the delightfully personal kind understood to subsist between the German representative in Washington and the President of the United States. A coolness arose in Abyssinia on account of a railway line which the French Government is pushing through Menelik's dominions. The French have incorporated the enterprise and the authorities in Paris disclaim all official connection with it, but the Negus continues suspicious. The following extract from a recent article on Abyssinia in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) may throw light on these suspicions of Menelik's:

"Through Abyssinia the French hope to establish a line of trade across Africa from east to west in opposition to our Cape to Cairo railway from north to south. In this they have already achieved some success. They have settled themselves along the Gulf of Tadjoura, on the south of which they hold the magnificent Bay of Djibouti, while on the north their flag waves over the small port of Obok. But their real triumph in these regions has been the establishment of a lasting friendship with Abyssinia by judicious consignments of arms and ammunition which were used against Italy in the war of 1896. Finally, they are now in the act of building a French railway from Djibouti to Addis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia. This railway will completely cut out the British port of Zeila, for in the concession granted by Menelik it is stipulated that no company is to be permitted to construct a railroad on Abyssinian territory that shall enter into competition with that of M. Ilg and M. Chefneux."

An impressive idea of Menelik's power and importance is conveyed in the same article:

"Its population, the major portion of which is Semitic in blood, consists perhaps of 10,000,000 inhabitants, and its army of about 400,000 men. These are the highest estimates. In 1896, when Menelik made a public appeal for volunteers against Italy, it is said that 200,000 men answered his call to arms. But since then he has increased his territory and improved his organization; his prestige has been enormously enhanced. It is quite possible that he may have doubled the number of his fighting-men. He has modern rifles and modern guns; even in 1896 his artillery was equal to that of Baratieri, tho not so well served. Anent this last point, a characteristic story is told by an Italian officer who while hostage in the Shoan camp was asked by a chief to explain some points relating to the service of artillery. On his refusing the Balambaras merely remarked, 'Never mind. We have learned to use modern rifles, and we shall soon learn to use modern guns.' It seems that they have done so."

All this was written prior to the painful communication which Menelik felt called upon to make to the French minister. So, of course, was what follows:

"At Menelik's capital, Addis Abeba, there is, to use the expression of M. Hugues le Roux, a silent duel in progress between the representatives of the various nationalities. We [the British] are represented by Colonel Harrington. But, altho Menelik is wise enough to extend a friendly greeting to all, there is no reason to suppose that we should enjoy as great a share of favor as other nations. Altho throughout the war we preserved a strict neutrality, we are regarded as a powerful and aggressive neighbor, and as the ally of Italy, whereas the French have been the truest friends of Abyssinia. The Russians are also in communication with the Negus, and their efforts are, of course, seconded by France. As for the Italians, their position seems now to be as good as that of any European nation—a status which is due partly to the ability of Major Cicco di Cola, and partly to the fact that, having defeated them, the Negus is disposed to be their friend."

The French are naturally disconcerted by the unfavorable position in which their representative has been placed by Menelik's action. According to an article in the *Patrie* (Paris), "the English have taken advantage of King Menelik's dissatisfaction. They convinced him that the French meant to annex the region through which the railroad runs. The Negus thus became hostile to M. Lagarde and ourselves. In due time we shall have to cease operations on the railroad or face war. Meanwhile, Abyssinia is in the hands of our enemies, the English, as well as in the hands of the Italians." The *Temps* (Paris) thinks the rumored discord in Menelik's French relations may be exaggerated and in any event the incident is perhaps personal, affecting only M. Lagarde, who has been losing favor with the Negus lately. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) calls attention to Russia's sudden interest in Abyssinia. Russia's naval position in the Red Sea would be immensely improved by an understanding with Menelik. British interests must inevitably conflict with Russian interests in Abyssinia:

M. LAGARDE,
The French Minister in Abyssinia, who has been told by Menelik that his room is more desirable than his company.

"The English and the Russians may lose patience in the end and come into serious collision. But this is not probable. The only thing likely to occur now is renewed diplomatic activity in Addis Abeba. Thus questions may be opened up that may involve the most diverse European interests and ultimately occasion conflict."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

SOME sensational announcements are expected from the British Colonial Office as a result of the return of Joseph Chamberlain from South Africa. The great questions that have to be faced by the Government include forced native labor for the mines, the proposed introduction of Chinese, self-government, federation, political amnesty, compensation for war damages, and the racial antipathy between Boer and Briton. Lord Milner, the high commissioner, who has come in for so much criticism in South Africa and Great Britain, has been fully sustained by Mr. Chamberlain. The last-named statesman left South Africa, says the London *Times*, "with the conviction that the South African problem is not so serious as has been represented, and that time only is required to eliminate racial feeling:"

"He cherished, he said, the hope that such good feeling would now prevail in the [Cape] Colony that the colonial Government might feel justified in liberating all purely political offenders who are still undergoing punishment. It is of good augury for the future relation of parties in the Cape, we trust, that this concession to Dutch feeling has been made with the entire approval of the Progressives. All they desired was that it should not be made in such a form as to amount to a confession of weakness, and this end, they believe, has been assured by the understanding that the amnesty shall not restore to the rebels the political rights which they have forfeited. The trust of the British people in Mr. Chamberlain is so great that probably they will acquiesce with readiness in his judgment in this matter. But it is quite certain that they would have regarded the step with deep misgiving had it been supported by any statesman in whom they had less confidence. It certainly is an act of generous boldness which seems to border on temerity."

The idea of conciliating the Dutch is not palatable to some British minds, which urge the planting of a large British population in the South African colonies. Thus *The Saturday Review* (London):

"The only 'conciliation' which the South African Dutch will accept, or indeed can understand, is the conciliation which consists in giving the Dutch race the political supremacy that in their mind is inseparable from their present numerical superior-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ity to the English, and from the isolated and self-contained existence of each separate Boer family. From this conception of conciliation the Boers will not depart, until they are confronted by the *fait accompli* of a preponderant British population, that has actually removed the previously existing social conditions upon which the conception was based. While, therefore, we gladly recognize the admirable temper which Mr. Chamberlain has displayed in his interviews with the Boer leaders, we do not indulge the hope that anything that he has done and said will remove the necessity for giving effect to this paramount object of British policy. If we are to hold South Africa, we must place a British population upon the land side by side with the Dutch. That is the sole method by which the amalgamation of the two races can be brought about."

But the grand problem of all is the so-called native labor question, which affects the mines and which has given rise to tons of printed matter in England since Mr. Chamberlain sailed for South Africa. The mine-owners want to tax the Kafirs so heavily that they will have to work at mining, and they also desire to import Chinese. The outcry against both courses is vehement, and yet Mr. Chamberlain is said to favor some sort of taxation of the blacks in order to get them into the mines. *Truth* (London) asks:

"Now what does all this really amount to? That forced labor should be imposed on blacks south of the Zambesi, and that a sort of slave trade should be set on foot in other parts of Africa. Mr. Chamberlain justifies both on the ground that it is a sacred duty imposed on us by Providence to teach blacks the 'dignity of labor.' Far from this being a duty, I entirely deny that we have a right to oblige any human being within the British empire to work for another, either by direct or by indirect means, on the plea of inculcating the dignity of labor, or, indeed, on any plea whatsoever. The dignity of labor was never taught by forcing a man to work."

Lord Harris, of the South African gold trust, made a sensation in London last month by declaring that Chinese should be imported into South Africa, and that the blacks should be made to work in the mines not "by actual physical compulsion," but "by offering them exemption from taxation." *The Spectator* (London) characterizes as "frankly intolerable" the "claim put forward by Lord Harris":

"We can not believe that Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues in the ministry can contemplate acquiescence in the enactment of a system of taxation avowedly designed, not to meet any fiscal requirement, but to force the natives to work in the mines at the rate of wages which the mine-owners think they ought to be ready to accept. With whatever plausibility such a plan might at the outset be defended, there can be no doubt that it would be the entrance on an inclined plane, down which the progress to complicity in virtual servitude would be practically certain, as soon as, if not before, self-government for the new colonies were established. We are no maintainers of the political and civil equality of the colored races with the whites; but the whites are trustees for the colored peoples, and to set up a system of taxation driving them to work is to open the way to all kinds of abuses of that trust."

An organized insurrection of the blacks, extending pretty well over South Africa, is hinted at as a possibility of the future by Alfred A. MacCullah, an authority on the native question, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London):

"Yet it does not seem probable that there could be for many years to come sufficient cohesion between the native races to unite them in a formidable army to dispute the white man's sovereignty. Even granting this, the fact remains that they are practically unarmed. But it may be remarked that some British subjects have not in past years been above making their fortunes by 'gun-running'—that is to say, by selling arms to the natives which the natives afterward used against the British forces. Now if British subjects have done this against their own Government, it seems possible, even probable, that foreigners may do the same thing. The British empire is now the paramount Power in South Africa, but without the approval, or anything but the sullen acquiescence, of the European nations. There are many Germans and Hollanders who have played losing parts in the latest South African drama, who would not be above spoiling so far as they could their great enemy's reward of victory. As the British were not opened-eyed enough to put a stop to the arming of the Dutch republics, one may be inclined to think that the secret arming of the South African native races might not be an impossibility. Even should the natives be beaten down, as no doubt in the end they would be, in any rebellion to which they might be secretly urged by foreign haters of Britain, there would remain the question of their future treatment. This would offer many occasions for serious disagreement between the imperial Government and the various colonial governments or that of the South African confederation (when it comes into being), even so great as to end in the defection of South Africa from the empire."

POINTS OF VIEW.

DJAMBI.—The kingdom of Djambi is in the island of Sumatra, and is described in *Elsevirs* (Amsterdam), which says the natives refuse to recognize Dutch supremacy. The result has been a series of sanguinary conflicts extending over many years. The country is comparatively unexplored. Djambi is half as large again as Holland, which can never cease its work of pacifying the land until the task is completed.

A JAPANESE RURAL EXODUS.—The rural portions of Japan are being depopulated by a rush to the cities, says the *Shakai Zasshi* (Tokyo). Intelligent young Japanese desert the farms in the hope of making their fortunes in Hakodate, Osaka, Kobe, and other cities. The diffusion of education has led the countryman to think that his lot is a sad one. So he flocks to the city in a discontented frame of mind. This means a grave social problem in the future.

KITCHENER IN INDIA.—"The military situation in India is somewhat behind the times at present," says *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "The appearance of Lord Kitchener on the scene is therefore specially opportune. For he largely owes his present fame and reputation to the fact that he has proved himself in the past a really great organizer, and that is exactly what India at the present moment most requires. The opinion, too, of a victorious general, fresh from a series of unbroken triumphs in the Sudan and South Africa, will necessarily carry with it far greater weight than those of his immediate predecessors, and there is consequently much reason to hope that some of the weak spots in India's armor will be promptly dealt with."

"WELTPOLITIK."

A German cartoonist's view of the International Carnival.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE HUMOR OF MRS. WIGGS.

LOVEY MARY. By Alice Hegan Rice. Cloth, 4⅝ x 7⅛ in., 197 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

THE author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has not, it seems, exhausted all the literary possibilities of that more or less delectable locality. Lovey Mary comes before us as an unloved girl in a charity institution, but she soon runs away, taking with her a baby boy she has had the care of, and they find the Cabbage Patch and take root there. Mrs. Wiggs is another demonstration of the great advantage of humor over wit in the point of popularity. The Cabbage Patch abounds in humor (in both books), but the wit is scanty. The humor is broad and obvious, and gives all of us, even the dullest, a capital chance to laugh at somebody who knows less than we know. That is one of the secrets of the perpetual charm of Dickens's humor for multitudes who care nothing for Thackeray, of Samantha Allen's vogue where John Oliver Hobbes could never gain a hearing. There is something besides the broad humor, however, to account for the popularity of Dickens's humor, or Samantha's or Miss Rice's, and that is the ethical purpose underlying the humor. Mrs. Wiggs persists in seeing the good points of human nature, and compels everybody to do his or her best to justify her good opinion. "As for the children," she says, "I always did use compelments on them 'stid of switches." Lovey Mary herself gives us the ethical purpose of the whole story in the following: "I was awful mean when I come to the Cabbage Patch; somehow you all just bluffed me into being better. I wasn't used to being bragged on, and it made me want to be good more than anything in the world." There's a good, wholesome, workable, every-day philosophy in that, and when you can learn philosophy and at the same time have the gratification of laughing at the philosopher (instead of being laughed at), it leaves you in good spirits. For it is the same philosophic Mrs. Wiggs who rushes up to the car-platform where Lovey Mary stands, about to start on a journey to Niagara Falls, and who holds out an empty bottle and shouts breathlessly: "I want you to fill it for me. Fill it full of Niagry water. I want to see how them falls look."

ALICE HEGAN RICE.

A NOVEL THAT ENDS IN AN INTERROGATION POINT.

JOURNEY'S END. By Justus Miles Forman. Cloth, 5¾ x 7½ in., 240 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

ON the paper cover of this novelette are two charming young ladies, labeled respectively "Molly" and "Miss Evelyn Berkeley," and the choice of one as bride is declared to be "the Lady-or-the-Tiger" sort of problem in "Journey's End." Miss Berkeley is a ravishing young actress who has made the success of Calthrop's play, and "Molly" is the Honorable Miss Something of Hartwell Towers, with whom he had been terribly chummy until he was left a destitute orphan with only a hundred pounds a year. Then he came to America to earn his living. He writes his play "Journey's End," and leaps at once into fame and a bank account. Then too—"it never rains but it pours," even more in novels than in life—he rapidly falls heir to an earldom and a dukeship, with "money to burn." At this time the Lady-or-the-Tiger character of the story begins. Which lady shall it be? To bear out the publisher's luring insinuation of stimulating mystery, the author concludes his story with Calthrop heading across Madison Square to the sub-post office, holding a letter "which he had written carefully in one hand" (a comma after "carefully" would have done no harm!), "but its face was turned inward so that it could not be seen whether the stamp on it was for foreign or domestic carriage." (If the face was "turned inward," by the way, we are afraid the letter never reached its destination!)

JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

As Evelyn, the actress lady, had sent him the most encouraging note that morning, and had requested him to call at four that afternoon, its "dollars to doughnuts" that the letter had stamp payment for a trans-atlantic passage. Had he decided to throw his handkerchief at Evelyn, Calthrop had been in America a year, and would have called her up on the 'phone to say "he would be round sharp at four."

"Journey's End" is light and bright. Mr. Forman, its author, is a young man who, like young Lochinvar, has come out of the West. He is of Minneapolis, writes quite a little like Richard Harding Davis, and like him, has achieved a pleasant grasp of English as spoken "smartly" in London. Evelyn on one occasion looked for Calthrop and found that he was "quite gone." Sometimes the cherishing of English amenities of speech and garb are slightly to Mr. Forman's undoing. Even a young Britisher arrayed in the morning raiment of a Piccadilly would hardly arrest a game of baseball because the "kids" playing it were rapturously diverted by the spectacle.

Calthrop, while so keen as to know when people who have passed him turn to regard him, without looking back himself, has this to say about New York men: "They seemed undersized for the most part and very pale and anemic. They walked badly as if not used to exercise, and their clothes were dreadful, Calthrop thought. Such coats upon such figures!" Yet there are those who think New York men of rather good presence, with signs of plenty of blood and dressed in good taste. The author makes a very manly, interesting young fellow of Calthrop, tho he does not steer him through his love affairs with a very consistent care.

A WOMAN WITH A BAR SINISTER.

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 490 pp. Price $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

A COUNTRYWOMAN of Mrs. Ward once remarked very truly that "one very special feature noticeable in Mrs. Ward's novels is, not only that they have a good deal to give the reader, but that they also demand an unusual amount from him in return. People who read for amusement, or distraction only, do not, as a rule, greatly care about them; the fact of the matter being that unless they do more than merely pass the time, they seldom do so much."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Mrs. Ward in this novel comes more within the scope of those who read for pleasure only than ever before. Not that this close and lengthy study of a remarkable young woman whose temperamental parents were not united in marriage is something to be lightly skimmed and indolently savored. There is brawn, subtlety, an infinity of meticulous adjusting. Even then, "Lady Rose's Daughter," taken ruminantly, does not stand forth the convincing thing her creator desires. The odd amalgam of heredity, temperament, passion, and femininity which she is must, even under a master-hand at portraiture, have some nebulosity, despite the fact that Mrs. Ward's strongest trait is a vivid, tho varied, potency of characterization. The majority of her humans are as sharp-cut as cameos, individual to the finger-tips. In this novel, for instance, Lady Henry, Sir Wilfrid Bury, the little Duchess of Crowborough, as well as her Duke, are so projected that you feel that you would know them at a glance in a crowd. But Julie Le Breton, Jacob Delafield, Capt. Harry Warkworth, the three principal actors in the drama, are impressionistically limned. Notwithstanding that they are liberally annotated with devoted burrowing into "the dimmest and deepest caverns of personality," to borrow a phrase from Mrs. Ward herself, the reader is left unbalanced in his estimate of them.

There are several things calculated to make this the most "popular" of her novels: the intense love interest; the "atmosphere," which is that of the "smartest" people in London; and an important episode which most minds will apprehend as distinctly naughty!

"Lady Rose's Daughter" is introduced to the reader as Mademoiselle Julie Le Breton, *dame de compagnie* to Lady Henry, a Thackerayan type of the *grande dame*, at one of that vigorous old thing's "Wednesday Evenings." She is a three-year-old occupant of that position, and in that time has relegated Lady Henry to the position of "second fiddle" in her own *menage*. Only six persons in the London world know of the ugly bar in Julie's escutcheon. Julie meets many of her blood relations, including her delightful septuagenarian grandpapa, the Duke of Larkington (dukes are almost a commonplace in this romance), and dominates everybody. Mrs. Ward's intellect is masculine rather than feminine, and brain appeals to her more than beauty. So Julie is not beautiful. Yet she captivates all the men as the fluffy little Duchess of Crowborough could not think of doing with all her vivid white and gold prettiness and femininity. A tremendously clever editor wants Julie

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to marry him, and the fine Delafield, only two fragile lives away from a dukedom, had to be refused twice. Then she must needs fall in love with Capt. Harry Warkworth. It eventually turns out that all the time he is engaged to Julie's cousin, a slight thing with an enormous fortune, When Julie learns this, her Continental training makes her recognize the need of her cousin's *dot* for the captain's career, and he has only asked for her friendship, in any case.

But after she has won for him the African post he desires and he is parting with her forever, love gets the better of them both, and he proposes that she meet him in Paris and he will take her to a dear, green, woody little spot, and for two days they can live as love impels. Julie is twenty-eight, old enough to know the price of such pleasure, but—she consents. She is met at the Paris station on the way to keep the appointment with Warkworth, by Jacob Delafield, who has a telegram from the Duchess of Crowborough saying the Duke of Larkington is dying and wishes to see "Lady Rose's Daughter." He bears her back to England. She gets out of him that he knew what was up, and there is considerable tension, as may be conjectured.

Withal, Mrs. Ward rounds her tale to a "happy ending" without sapping its strength or interest.

"Lady Rose's Daughter" is a charming book and a clever one, and it is likely to be the book of the year.

THE CHARM OF THE SPANISH MISSIONS.

SOME BY-WAYS OF CALIFORNIA. By Charles Franklin Carter. Cloth, 12mo, 5½ x 7¾ in., 190 pp. Price, $1.25. The Grafton Press, New York.

IT is a pensive and pleasant wayfarer, a very gentle and sympathetic seeker of all that time and change have spared of the old Spanish habitations, and of the simple life and ways, who leads his reader, in these modest pages, by unworn paths among the remoter but most picturesque of the hamlets that cluster round the old Franciscan missions of California. Of the twenty-one missions which were the earliest settlements, fully fifteen grew into towns of more or less importance, some of them to be numbered now among the largest cities in the State. But the writer, with an artist's instinct for the picturesque, and a temperamental craving for the atmosphere of the old time, takes us a-rambling, fondly loafing, as it were, from place to place seldom named by the tourist, rarely visited by the sojourner.

CHARLES FRANKLIN CARTER.

He takes us to Pala and Lompoc and Purisima, Jolon and Pescadero and San Juan Bautista, and to Camulos, "the Home of Ramona,' where he shows us the house of the Del Valle family, as "H. H." had already shown it to the mind's eye of her readers—the long rows of adobe walls, the court with its vines and flowers, and its wide verandas, where the family life went on; where the women said their prayers and took their naps and wove their lace; where the babies slept and played; where the herdmen and shepherds smoked and lounged or trained their dogs; where the young made love, while "the old dozed." The only *hacienda* in the country, as Señora Coronel assured "H. H." that remained true to the life as it was before the Americans came and made havoc of the good old ways. Quiet, "deadly dull" perhaps, to some; "but there are others—and they not few," says our pensive rambler—"who are tired unto death now with the incessant, nerve-torturing of the American city with all its tumult and noise and scramble."

Unerring was the taste, the instinct, of the *padres* in the selection of the sites for their missions. Whether boldly facing the sea, or nestled among the hills, or embowered in umbrageous valleys, or snugly disposed on the shrubby bank of a stream, the same happy selection asserted itself in all; and it has become an accepted saying among Californians, that where a mission is there is natural beauty and charm. And so, for the buildings themselves, never was there a form more happily adapted to the country in which its lives were reared. These Spanish buildings, whether in fair preservation or in ruin, constitute important architectural remains—showing the culmination of the half-Moorish style.

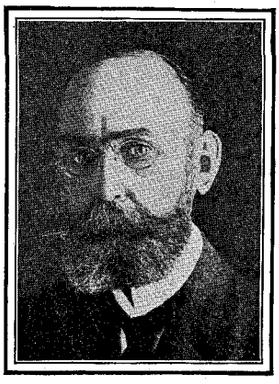
The missions are eloquent in their decay. Let us keep them with us, so long as may be, for nothing can take their place. "Where," exclaims this sympathetic enthusiast, "is the 'Landmarks Club' of the North to follow the brave example set by the club of that name in Los Angeles?"

THE AFTERMATH OF THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE. By C. C. Hotchkiss. Cloth, 5 x 7⅝ in., 373 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE tide of historical romances is receding. A good many such books are still being published, but all the signs of the times show that the public is less eager for the pageantry of the Middle Ages and the rattle of Revolutionary drums, and we may look to see our writers turning more and more to descriptions of nature and political novels or to dissecting the souls of women. Among these literary turncoats we may be sure we will find Mr. C. C. Hotchkiss, who, since the great popularity of the historical romance, has been industriously writing historical novels.

The plot of his latest work is almost touching in its fundamental simplicity. There are a brace of bad people, a villain and a villainess; a brace of good ones—a hero and a heroine. The bad plot against the good, and, needless to say, the good win. This somewhat worn-out theme is bedizened and ornamented by every kind of adventure—poisonings, arrests, treachery, duels, disguises, and for the third time this year we have a plot that hinges on the phenomenal resemblance of two of the characters. Of course the good people are supposed to be very good, and the bad ones very dreadful; but unfortunately the author has not made a very great difference between them. We are told that the villainess is quite a devilish person, but nowhere does the author convince his readers that she is so; in fact, as far as one can have sympathy for such machine-made characters, one's sympathies are rather with her than with the "maiden brave." And while the hero is not as murderous in his tendencies as his physical counterpart, the villain, he is no less of a cad. One regrets that somewhere he should not have received the thrashing which he richlydeserved.



CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS.

Mr. Hotchkiss has been at some pains to look up the historical data upon which his story is supposed to rest. The reader is not allowed to forget this. Foot-notes dot the pages, and the reader is informed that such and such an event was a fact, or that such and such a street mentioned in the story is now called by a different name.

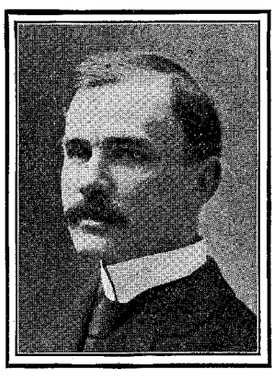
Worse historical novels than this have been written and have been successful. There is probably a public which will read this with the same sort of interest with which they have read many kindred books. But, on the whole, it will make discriminating readers glad that the day of the historical novel seems to be waning again.

A BOOK FOR STUDENTS OF LITERATURE.

A STUDY OF PROSE FICTION. By Bliss Perry. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 406 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE painstaking but untutored reader who wishes to know what books he ought to like, and why he ought to like them, is more kindly treated by the writers of literary criticisms and literary analysis in this country than anywhere else. Our writers are willing, even eager, to explain every literary question however elementary, and to guide readers from the first dawnings of their intelligence. To judge Mr. Perry's book fairly, the reader must constantly bear in mind that the book is designed to instruct and guide what Mr. Perry himself calls "the painstaking reader," and not to suggest a new point of view or to serve as further illumination to the cultivated one.

It was as a series of lectures in Princeton College that the book first took shape, and the trail of the classroom is over it. For this reason, as a book for the casual reader, it will prove heavy enough. To enjoy very much of it one should study it carefully and "do" the exercises suggested. One should, for instance, be ready to sit down with a copy of "Vanity Fair," and analyze in the following manner: What is the aim of the book? the character? plot? introduction (chaps. 1–11 inclusive)? development (chaps. 12–26)? etc. The average man or woman has not time for thorough and conscientious work of this kind, and so it happens that a study of prose fiction is a work which addresses itself to a limited and rather academic audience. There are, however, passages which are suggestive and enlightening even to readers who are not eager to analyze "Vanity Fair," or pass a self-imposed examination in "Ivanhoe," and students will find it a systematic and detailed guide. The thirteen chapters, or lectures, include careful studies on the relation of fiction and poetry, fiction and the drama, fiction and science, and separate chapters devoted to the consideration of plot, setting, realism, etc. The novel is held up before the eye of the student in every possible light, and is then picked to pieces and the component parts analyzed with all the care that a botanist might give to a flower.



BLISS PERRY.

There must be roads and guides to lead people into the pleasant land of books, for it is not every one who can find his way there by himself. Mr. Perry will prove a safe guide as well as a sane one, even if the road which he points out is a somewhat arduous one.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Veronica."—Martha W. Austin. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Tar-Heel Baron."—Mabell S. C. Pelton. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"How to Make Money."—Edited by Katharine N. Birdsall. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Before the Dawn."—Joseph A. Altsheler. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Lady Rose's Daughter." — Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Gates of Science with Quietudes of Song."—Robert Loveman. (The Knickerbocker Press.)

"In Piccadilly."—Benjamin Swift. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Dwellers in the Mist."—Norman Maclean. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Theism."—Borden P. Bowne. (American Book Company, $1.75.)

"The Light of China."—I. W. Heysinger. (The Research Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

"A Royal Son and Mother."—Baroness Pauline von Hügel. (The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind., $0.75.)

"The Great Siberian Railway." — Michael M. Shoemaker (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Shakespeare and Voltaire." — Thomas R. Lounsbury. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"The Doukhobors."—Joseph Elkinton. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia, $2.)

"Eskimo Stories."—Mary E. Smith. (Rand, McNally & Co., $0.40.)

"A Child's Garden of Verses." — Robert L. Stevenson. (Rand, McNally & Co., $0.50.)

"The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer."— Eulalie O. Grover. (Rand, McNally & Co., $0.40.)

"The Story of the Churches; The Baptists."—Henry C. Vedder. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Story of the Churches; The Presbyterians."—Charles L. Thompson. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"My Woodland Intimates." — Effie Bignell. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"Leavening the Nation." — Joseph B. Clark. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.25 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

"The Gates of Silence."

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

[Through the Knickerbocker Press, Mr. Loveman has issued a volume of verse, from which we quote the following:]

SONG.

The Dawn is a wild, fair woman,
With sunrise in her hair;
Look where she stands, with pleading hands,
To lure me there.

The Dusk is dark and glorious,
A star upon her brow;
With sunset blushes in her cheeks,
She beckons now.

I, ever fickle, stand between,
Upon my lips a rune,
And in my summer-singing soul-
The boiden happy Noon.

II.

I could not see till I was blind,
Then color, music, light,
Came floating down on every wind
And noonday was at night.

I could not feel till I was dead;
Then through the mold and wet
A rose breathed softly overhead,
I heard a violet.

A trade-mark is valuable only because of what it represents. People ask for

Kelly-Springfield Tires

because the experience of the greatest number of users and builders of vehicles has shown that the Kelly-Springfield Tire is the best. Send for our booklet, "Rubber Tired."

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, 40 Wall St., New York; Akron, Ohio.

A Book That is Making a Stir in This Country

On Satan's Mount

By DWIGHT TILTON, Author of "MISS PETTICOATS"

A FASCINATING TALE OF LOVE, AND OF A SUPREME TEMPTATION

At all Booksellers

TITO

By William Henry Carson

A powerful story of SUNNY Italy and DARK New York. The hitherto unrevealed romance of one of New York's oldest and most exclusive families.

Miss Petticoats

For $1.50

in stamps, money order, or express order, we will send you a set of **7 Beautiful Posters** issued exclusively for us, **and** your choice of any one of the following popular $1.50 novels:

Quincy Adams Sawyer, Blennerhassett, Hester Blair, Miss Petticoats, The Climax, Tito, On Satan's Mount.

Address Dept. E,

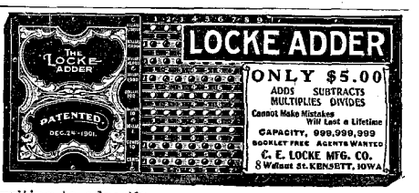
C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
104 Chambers St. New York City

CATALOGUE FREE



LOCKE ADDER

ONLY $5.00

ADDS SUBTRACTS MULTIPLIES DIVIDES

Cannot Make Mistakes Will Last a Lifetime

CAPACITY, 999,999,999

BOOKLET FREE AGENTS WANTED

C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO.
8 Walnut St. KENSETT, IOWA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We have no agents or branch stores.

New Easter Suits and Skirts

LAST year we made the best garments possible, but every year's experience raises the standard. *Therefore this year's new and smart designs show better shape, better materials and lower prices than ever before.*

Write for Catalogue and samples of the materials from which we make our garments. Every garment is made especially to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish. If the garment which we send you does not fit and give satisfaction, send it back promptly and *we will refund your money.* No matter where you live, we pay express charges.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Suits, well-tailored, showing many variations of the prevailing fashions, from Paris models, $8 to $35.

Etamine Costumes in styles to prevail during the coming season, the most fashionable costumes for dress occasions, $12 to $35.

New Skirts, well-fashioned, in Spring and Summer weight materials, look cool and feel cool, too, $4 to $20.

Rainy-day and Walking Suits and Skirts, Jaunty Jackets, Traveling Dresses, Etc.

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; they will be sent *free* by return mail. A postal will bring them.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

A PLAIN BUSINESS TALK ABOUT THE BEST TYPEWRITER IN THE WORLD

In order to make a typewriter that can be sold in competition with other high-class machines, without cutting the price, it stands to reason we must make one that has points of merit that make it *better* than any other.

That is what we have done in the Fox Typewriter. It is a basket type machine, with ball-bearing carriage, two oz. key tension (instead of 4 or 6) half inch key dip, aluminum finger levers with individual tension, adjustable type bars (insuring perfect alignment even after years of service), line lock, automatic line spacer and automatic ribbon movement. It is the easiest to operate, most durable, has highest speed, and combines all the desirable features of the standard machines, with decided improvements.

We can demonstrate its superiority over any other typewriter to any business man who will make a careful examination and test.

We are making a special proposition to Clergymen, Lawyers, Medical Men and Bankers, which it will pay to investigate.

A Fox Typewriter will be sent to any responsible firm or person in the market for a typewriter, on *ten days' trial free,* and no obligation to purchase will be incurred.

One Michigan manufacturer recently replaced 30 well-known typewriters with Fox machines—because we proved to him that the Fox was the best he could buy. Send for new 1903 Catalogue.

Fox Typewriter Co., Ltd., 550 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

$8 Buys This Vault

For the Home, Doctors, Lawyers, Professional People and small business uses

MEILINK'S HOME DEPOSIT VAULT

The *only* absolutely fire proof, water proof and **Damp Proof** vault made. Absolute protection from fire, water, sneak thieves, dishonest and curious people. We make 15 styles and sizes—$8 to $23.50. Save you safety deposit box rental—just as secure—more convenient. No. 1, like cut, large enough for all legal papers, *liberal freight allowance to all points,* only **$8.00** guaranteed. **Sent Free**—24-page book of all styles and sizes, construction and prices.

THE MEILINK MFG. CO., 1039 Jackson St., Toledo, O.

THE MAINE COAST

From Kittery Point to Casco Bay.
Best section of greatest summer resort State. Free booklet describing cottages to let, hotels, etc. **K. P.-C. B. Co., Old Orchard, Me.**

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

XVII.

The body is the barque
That bears the soul away,
Down to the docks of dark,
Down to the harbor gray.

Then suddenly alone,
The spirit leaps afar,
On, on, from zone to zone,
On, on, from star to star.

XXII.

What is it, where is it,—how is it
After the day is done?
What goal and fate for love and hate,
Beyond the lusty sun?

How is it, where is it,—what is it,
Nirvana, heaven, hell?
Shakespeare, Omar, Solomon,
Will not God let you tell?

XLII.

O mystery of mysteries,
O secret vast and rare,
We stretch blind hands unto the skies,
We fathom everywhere.

From the dumb silence comes no sound,
No syllable we hear,
And man must venture outward bound,
A chartless voyager.

Honey.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Sweetes' of all lovin' words,
Honey, Honey.
Got de soun' of matin' birds—
Honey, Honey,
Othah words don' seem to 'spress
What's a-th'obbin' in yo' breas',
Don' try nuffin' mor' nor less
Dan Honey, Honey.

W'en he calls me by dat name,
Honey, Honey,
Den my hea't gits in a flame—
Honey, Honey.
My han' hol's his han' so tight.
All de worl' seems gittin' bright,
F'om dat sof' name of delight,
Honey, Honey.

Sweetes' name in all de lan',
Honey, Honey;
"Darlin' one" ain't ha'f so gran'.
Honey, Honey;
Oh, my hea't hit fills and swells,
I don' want my lovin' Nelse
Fu' to call me nuffin' else
'Cept Honey, Honey!

—In *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

Fog.

By JOHN B. TABB.

The ghost am I
Of winds that die
A like on land or sea,
In silence deep
To shroud and keep
Their mournful memory.

A spirit white,
I stalk the night,
And, shadowing the skies,
Forbid the sun
To look upon
My noonday mysteries.

—In March *Harper's Magazine.*

A Failing Memory

is the first evidence of mental decay. No matter what your position in life may be, a good memory can not fail to be of inestimable value to you. It is absolutely necessary to success. The poorest memory may be developed and strengthened by proper training, just as the muscles of the body are developed and strengthened by a proper course of physical exercise. A poor memory may be made good, and a good one better, by

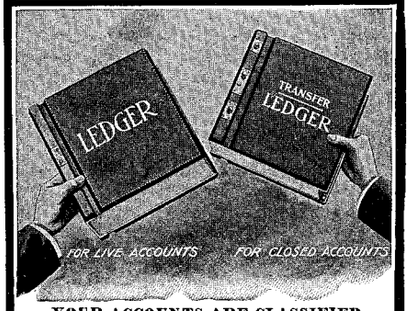
The Pelman System of MEMORY TRAINING

Taught in six languages. Requires only a few minutes daily, and is so simple a child can master it. Mr. Pelman's books, **"Memory Training; Its Laws and Their Application to Practical Life,"** and **"The Natural Way to Learn a Language"** sent FREE by mail, postpaid.

The Pelman School of Memory Training
1600 Masonic Temple, Chicago
London: 4 Bloomsbury St. W.C. Paris: Ave. de Neuilly 109.
Munich: Mozartstr. 9. Melbourne: G. P. O. Box 402.

Razall LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM

STANDARD OUTFITS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL



YOUR ACCOUNTS ARE CLASSIFIED

The Ledger or Current Binder contains nothing but live, active, open accounts—accounts that are subject to constant entries.

The Transfer Ledger contains all closed, passed and dormant accounts—all accounts that are not subject to constant reference—in fact, the deadwood. Do you see the advantages? They are ready reference, easy posting, prompt statements and balances.

HOW ABOUT THE PRICE

$18.85 buys a complete outfit consisting of Ledger, Transfer Ledger, two index sets and 500 best quality leaves (choice of three forms.)

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTING

is the title of our 36-page booklet, telling all about the system and how it can be applied to your Ledger and other records. It also describes the superior features of Razall construction. Send for Edition—Free.

H. G. Razall Mfg. Co., 310-312 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Canadian Manufacturer. Chas. F. Dawson, Montreal.

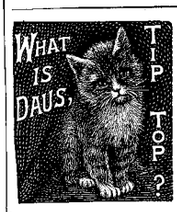
COPYRIGHT

New McKinley Portrait

McDonald's Great Masterpiece. Perfect Mezzo tone reproduction, 20 x 24 inches. Pronounced by critics the most natural and life-like portrait of Mr. McKinley ever produced.

50c., Postpaid

Massillon Art Ptg. Co., Massillon, O.



TO PROVE THAT EVERY BUSINESS OFFICE

Needs Daus' Tip Top Duplicator, a complete apparatus will be sent (without deposit) on 10 days' trial. Price, complete, $7.50, subject to a special discount of 33⅓% or $5 *net*—if satisfactory. It is the best, simplest, and cheapest device for making **100 copies from Pen-written** and **50 copies from Type-written original.** No mechanism to get out of order, no washing, no press, no printers' ink. The product of 22 years' experience in Duplicators.

Send for circulars and samples of work.

FLEIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Building, 111 John Street, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

The Right of Way.—The latest story relative to the methods of President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, comes from a Western city in which his lines has car-yards and many side-tracks, and it is published in *The Saturday Evening Post*. It runs as follows:

A prominent citizen of the place desired to have a subway built to his property. Its construction involved tunneling under the tracks of the Great Northern.

It seems that he had experienced some delay in getting the corporation's consent, and so when President Hill passed through the city recently the citizen bearded the magnate in his car.

"I want this subway bad," Mr. Hill's visitor explained. "I have petitioned your company but without getting satisfaction. So I have come to you for advice."

The railway builder smiled.

"I have found," he said, "that the best plan in such cases is to go ahead, and get permission afterward."

The subway is now in course of construction, and no protest has been filed by the Great Northern.

Elkins at the Races.—When Senator Elkins was in college he liked to see the races. One day, says the New York *Press*, he and his chum slipped off together from school and on the way to the track came across their professor, who said in surprise:

"Young gentlemen, what does this mean? You should be at your lessons."

Elkins said: "Sir, we wanted to go to lessons and also to the races, so we tossed for it, and it came down for the races."

"Ah! Then you must have used a two-headed coin, or tried the gambler's plan of heads I win, tails you lose."

"No, sir; it was a fair toss," said young Elkins.

"What did you throw up?"

"We threw a lump of coal up. If it stopped up we went to school; if it came down we went to the races, and here we are, sir."

Rockefeller's Heaviest Hole.—"The heaviest hole in my experience was one that weighed 432 pounds," remarked John D. Rockefeller, one day, according to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. It happened in this manner:

"I happened on this hole in my younger days. I had ordered two castings, each 36 inches square and 10 inches thick, the first casting to be solid and the second to have a perforation about 20 inches in diameter through its middle. Well, the foundry clerk, through some error, billed both castings to me as if they were solid, and when I pointed out his mistake sent me a credit slip. He had evidently, according to the slip, taken the dimensions of the hole of the second casting—10 inches by 20 inches by 20 inches—and calculated what the weight of the piece of iron of those dimensions would be. Then that weight, 432 pounds, he had put down as the weight of the hole, and the credit slip he sent read: 'John D. Rockefeller, Cr. By 1 hole, weight 432 lbs., at 5c. $13.50.' And that was the heaviest hole I have ever known."

Mrs. Bowen's First Revolution.—Mrs. Bowen, wife of the United States Minister to Venezuela, was, before she was married, a Galveston girl. Their wedding took place in Caracas, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and soon afterward, it is said, a revolutionary army and a government army met by chance on a mountain behind the United States Legation.

When the Mausers began to pop and the flash of the rifles showed red on the verdant hillside,

1/4 Size Collars 12½c Each

THE LATEST FEATURE IN MEN'S COLLARS—
"QUARTER SIZES"

These sizes vary just ¼ of an inch, thus:—14, 14¼, 14½, 14¾, etc., thereby securing a collar that is snug and easy at the same time.

Our Quarter Size Collars have steadily grown in popular favor since their introduction, until to-day the sales of our three Chicago stores aggregate 100,000 collars a month to the city trade, and buyers by mail are continually increasing this sale.

Wear a collar just ¼ of an in. larger than your shirt band. THEN IT FITS JUST RIGHT!

60 STYLES **12½ cents each,** $1.50 per dozen

(State size of shirt when ordering.)

Send for our large **Illustrated Catalogue**—mailed FREE upon request, and listing "Everything for a Man to Wear"—Shirts, Underwear, Sweaters, Hosiery, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, as well as a Correct Dress Chart; together with details, shapes and patterns of our Quarter Size Collars. Write to-day.

THE WASHINGTON SHIRT CO.

Mail Order Department, Fifth Avenue @ Adams Street, Chicago

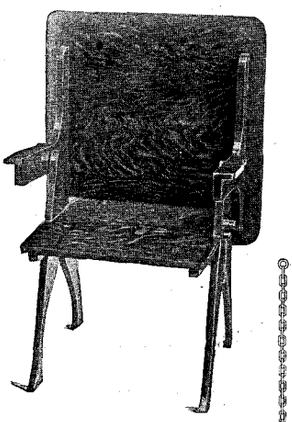
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS FOR MEN

References: Any Chicago Bank or Business House.

A GOOD COMBINATION

IN THE HOME, THE COLLEGE, THE OFFICE OR THE DEN

New Practical Useful and Ornamental Chair & Table Combined



A Beautiful and Substantial Card Table can be changed into a **Comfortable Chair** in an instant by swinging over the top, and is **firmly locked** by a simple device in **either position.** Made of **Solid Quartered Oak, finely polished.** Table top 25¼ inches square, 29½ inches high.

From Factory to Consumer. **$6.85** Freight prepaid East of the Mississippi or North of Tennessee and North Carolina. Freight equalized beyond. "If not satisfied your money back" is our guarantee.

Refer to commercial agencies or Binghamton banks.

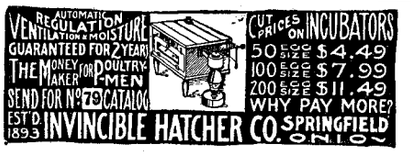
Send for our illustrated booklet of other household articles.

The BINGHAMTON HOME FURNISHING CO.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability to represent us. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, FREE.* TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 1325 Dearborn St., Chicago.


AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF VENTILATION & MOISTURE
GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS
THE MONEY MAKER FOR POULTRY-MEN
SEND FOR No. 79 CATALOG
EST'D 1893 INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO.
CUT PRICES ON INCUBATORS
50 EGG SIZE $4.49
100 EGG SIZE $7.99
200 EGG SIZE $11.49
WHY PAY MORE?
SPRINGFIELD OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Our European Neighbours

Fully illustrated with photographs and other plates especially adapted to assist the text by presenting visibly the scenes described.
Each, 12mo, *net*, $1.20 (postage, 10c.).

1. French Life in Town and Country
By HANNAH LYNCH
"Particularly notable. Frank, vivacious, entertaining, captivating."—*Outlook.*

2. German Life in Town and Country
By WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON
"As full of correct, impartial, well-digested, and well-presented information as an egg is full of meat." *Commercial Advertiser.*

3. Russian Life in Town and Country
By FRANCIS H. E. PALMER
"We recommend this above all other works to those seeking a clear understanding of Russian life, character and conditions."—*Mail and Express.*

4. Dutch Life in Town and Country
By P. M. HOUGH, B.A.
"Sympathetic, yet critical, discerning and comprehensive."—*The Dial.*

5. Swiss Life in Town and Country
By ALFRED THOMAS STORY
"The work of a man who has penetrated below the exterior."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

6. Spanish Life in Town and Country
By L. HIGGIN
"Illuminating in all its chapters—thorough sympathy born of long and intimate acquaintance."—*St. Paul Press.*

7. Italian Life in Town and Country
By LUIGI VILLARI
"Full of information, comprehensive, accurate."—*Syracuse Herald.*

8. Danish Life in Town and Country
By J. BROCHNER

Other volumes in preparation.
Send for illustrated circular.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS NEW YORK and LONDON

Mr. Richard Bagot's New Novel

Donna Diana

By RICHARD BAGOT, author of "Casting of Nets," "A Roman Mystery," etc. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"In 'Donna Diana,' the scene is laid among the 'Black' Society; prelates, monsignori, cardinals, princes and young men of fashion are painted with extraordinary fidelity and cleverness. It is obvious that the author knows them intimately, and has analyzed all their faults and all their virtues."—*L'Italie,* Rome.

". . . There is not a particle of let-up in interest from cover to cover. As one enters the city gates via the first chapter, he is loth to quit the interesting company of friendships he makes, both secular and churchly, until he knows as far as the author reveals it, the destiny of each of the personages who participate in the making of a capital story."—*Transcript,* Boston.

". . . Equals Marion Crawford's books in the capable and certain handling of his characters in the picturesque but tortuous highways of the Roman world of to-day He gives a detailed view of the domestic customs and social life of the aristocracy and tells at the same time an absorbing love story."—*Item,* Philadelphia, Pa.

"The book is one that proves how steadily Mr. Bagot's reputation is advancing."—*Yorkshire Post.*

"The descriptions of Rome and its life are quite interesting"—*The Living Church.*

"Cleverly conceived and cleverly written."—*Glasgow Herald.*

Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Mrs. Bowen rushed out to the piazza, where Mr. Bowen, long before inured to warfare of the calibre continuously served up in Venezuela, was unconcernedly puffing a cigar.

"Why, what is the matter?" she asked and glanced apprehensive toward the firing.

"Oh, only a battle," Mr. Bowen replied.

"But are we not in danger?"

Mr. Bowen assured her of the mild nature of the battles, and, altho it was the first time she had been "under fire," she returned complacently to her needlework and never allowed the scares about Venezuela "wars" and "battles" to perturb her.

A Senatorial Inventor.—James B. McCreary, recently elected United States Senator from Kentucky, has an inventive mind, which the following incident taken from *The Saturday Evening Post* illustrates:

Some years ago, while he was governor of Kentucky, Mr. McCreary's favorite horse, Prince, a handsome bay of royal blood, learned the trick of slipping the bridle. The governor had his groom to search every saddler's shop in Richmond for a bridle that Prince could not slip. Being unable to find one, he went in person to a certain shop and asked for a safe bridle. The dealer replied that he had none.

"That's strange," said the governor, "why don't you make one?"

"Never saw one, and don't know how."

"Well, I'll show you."

With that he took off his coat and went to work. The result was such a surprise to the saddler that he did not get over it for a week. The hooded bridle, now in common use, is very simple, but will baffle any horse, however tricky he may be.

The dealer wanted to have it patented and called the McCreary Bridle, but the governor would not hear of it. He said that any man who had followed Morgan, who had ridden every kind of horse that could be "borrowed" on the way, and then didn't know how to make a bridle that would not slip, ought not be allowed to own a horse.

Representative Hepburn's Shave.—When Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, went into the House barber-shop recently, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Herald*, he found his clerk in one chair and his messenger "next."

The messenger magnanimously offered to relinquish his place in favor of the Congressman, but the latter, much disgusted, went upstairs and made the biggest kind of a kick against House employees keeping statesmen waiting for the barber's operation. This much has been published, but not the sequel.

As a rule there is no one about the Capitol on Sunday except some secretaries, and the tonsorial corps is much reduced in consequence. Only one man, in fact, was on duty there. Half a dozen secretaries came along for the customary Sunday shave, and were surprised to find that a stringent rule had been put into force since the Hepburn incident—that no one but members should have the privilege of the establishment. They argued that such a rule might hold good on week-days, but that on Sunday a Representative rarely put in an appearance. The argument had enough weight to cause the barber to waive his instructions and proceed to shave the secretaries. Just when the artist's had half finished his first customer he saw a sight that froze his blood in his veins and caused the razor to drop from his hand. There in the doorway stood Hepburn, frigidly sizing up the clerk in the chair and the half-dozen young men planked on the sofas awaiting their turn. He didn't say a word but turned and walked away. The unfortunate barber is awaiting in fear and trembling the end of the week, expecting that his commission will be revoked.

LEARN PROOFREADING.
If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail. HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia.

THE WITCHERY OF SLEEP

BY
WILLARD MOYER

A new and very delightful book on the subject of sleep and its relation to human life, together with its moods, its mysteries, its sentiment, and all its accessories thereto.

In addition to the foregoing features the book contains a SYMPOSIUM OF SLEEP—a collection of terse and trenchant expressions of original sleep thoughts reflecting the individuality of the contributors, among whom are the following:—HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, THOMAS A. EDISON, REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, REV. DR. PARKHURST, DR. ORISON SWEET MARDEN, DR. CYRUS EDSON, NAT. C. GOODWIN, and WU TING FANG.

A wealth of superb illustrations of historic beds—many examples of many peoples and many countries—make a delightful book, entertaining and instructive to the highest degree.

Royal Octavo, 225 pages, profusely illustrated with line engravings and 40 inserts in two colors, antique deckle edges, gilt tops, old English style, bound in art cloth, and stamped in gold and color. $2.00.

SPECIMEN PAGES MAILED FREE

Sent express prepaid on receipt of price by

Willard Moyer, 116 Elizabeth St, New York.

STALL'S BOOKS

DR. STALL

A Man with a Message

Millions of people always await the man with a real message. Dr. Stall has found it so. His books are already circulated in every land.

275th thousand in English.

They are being translated into several languages in Europe and two in Asia.

THE SELF AND SEX SERIES
has the unqualified endorsement of

Dr. Joseph Cook — **Bishop Vincent**
Rev. C. M. Sheldon — **Anthony Comstock**
Rev. F. B. Meyer — **"Pansy"**
Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler — **Frances E. Willard**
Dr. Francis E. Clark — **Lady H. Somerset**
Eminent physicians and hundreds of others.

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D.
WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D.
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

$1 per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.

Vir Publishing Co 1062 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia

A BOOK FOR THE HOME

CURIOUS FACTS

Of General Interest, Relating to Almost Everything Under the Sun

A Perfect Encyclopaedia for 75 Cents

SOLD EVERYWHERE

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MUSIC LESSONS FREE
in your own home, by mail. Any instrument. Postage and music to be paid for as needed, your only expense. Send for free Tuition Contract and booklet. Address: Box 210, **U. S. School of Music, Inc., 19 Union Square, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

"Limericks."

By CAROLYN WELLS.

[Miss Wells, in *Frank Leslie's Monthly* for March, gives a short history of the five-line stanza, commonly known as the *Limerick*. From the numerous examples of the stanza which accompany the account we select the following:

There was an Old Man of Aôsta,
Who possessed a large cow, but he lost her;
But they said, "Don't you see,
She has run up a tree,
You invidious Old Man of Aôsta?"

There was a Young Person of Crete,
Whose toilet was far from complete;
She dressed in a sack
Spickle-speckled with black,
That ombliferous Person of Crete.

There was an Old Man with a beard,
Who said, "It is just as I feared!
Two Owls and a Hen, Four Larks and a Wren,
Have all built their nests in my beard."
[*Edward Lear.*]

There once was an Old Man of Lyme
Who married three wives at a time.
When asked, "Why the third?"
He replied, "One's absurd,
And bigamy, sir, is a crime."
[*Cosmo Monkhouse.*]

There was a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to his neck;
When asked, "Are you friz?"
He replied, "Yes, I is.
But we don't call this cold in Quebec."
[*Rudyard Kipling.*]

There was a brave knight of Lorraine,
Who hated to give people pain:
"I'll skeer 'em," he said,
"But I won't kill 'em dead."
The noble young knight of Lorraine.
[*Mary Mapes Dodge*]

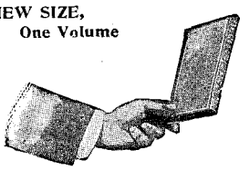
I'd rather have fingers than toes,
I'd rather have ears than a nose;
And as for my hair,
I'm glad it's all there,
I'll be awfully sad when it goes.
[*Gelett Burgess.*]

There once was some learned M D.'s,
Who captured some germs of disease,
And infected a train,
Which, without causing pain,
Allowed one to catch it with ease.
[*Oliver Herford.*]

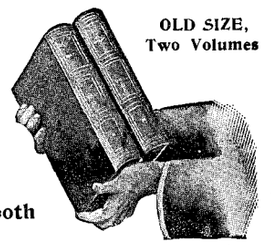
There was a young lady of Niger,
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;
They came back from the ride
With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.
[*Anon.*]

Small Great Books.

NEW SIZE, One Volume



OLD SIZE, Two Volumes



Type same size in both

Dickens
Thackeray
Scott

The use of Nelson's India paper, the thinnest printing paper in the world, makes it possible to condense 950 pages into a single volume no thicker than a magazine. The size is only 4¼ x 6½ inches, and fits the pocket. Each novel is complete in a single volume.

The type is as large and easily read as that you are now reading. The

NEW CENTURY LIBRARY

editions of these great works are the neatest, most convenient and readable ever published, and make choice library sets.

DICKENS, 17 Vols.; THACKERAY, 14 Vols.; SCOTT, 25 Vols. Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, $1.00 a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25 a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special fine bindings.

Selected Works of the Best Authors, Complete in Single Volumes

BUNYAN. The Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy War and Grace Abounding. Cloth, $1.00; Venetian Morocco Limp, $1.50.

TENNYSON. The Poetical Works (1830-1859) of Alfred Lord Tennyson. Cloth, $1.00; Leather Limp, $1.50.

CARLYLE. The French Revolution. Cloth, gilt top, $1.00; Leather Limp, gilt edges, $1.50.

BURNS. The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns. Cloth, gilt top, $1.25; Leather Limp, gilt edges, $1.75.

ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE. Cervantes. Translated from Spanish. Cloth, $1.00; Leather Limp, $1.50.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Lord Lytton. Cloth, $1.00; Leather Limp, $1.50.

TOM BURKE OF "OURS." By Charles Lever. Cloth, $1.00; Leather Limp, $1.50.

WESTWARD HO! By Charles Kingsley. Cloth, gilt top, frontispiece, $1.00; Leather Limp, gilt top, frontispiece, $1.50.

JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Brontë. Cloth, gilt top, frontispiece, $1.00; Leather Limp, gilt top, frontispiece, $1.50.

OTHER WORKS WILL FOLLOW.

For sale by all booksellers or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Descriptive list on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Pub's, Dept. H, 37-41 East 18th St., NEW YORK.

Special Values in Fine Violins

Anyone thinking of purchasing a fine violin should send three two cent stamps for our Fine Violin Catalogue. It contains fac-similes of Labels printed in colors, "Hints on the Proper Adjustment of a Violin," Photo-Engravings of noted violins and a complete Descriptive List of the Fine Violins offered for sale by us. In our present collection are superb instruments at a very low range of prices, besides the celebrated Hawley collection of Stradivarius, Guarnerius, Amati and other masterpieces. If desired, several fine violins will be sent direct to responsible persons for inspection, or they may be ordered direct through the local music dealer.

Easy monthly payments may be arranged.

LYON & HEALY, 202 Adams St., CHICAGO.

The World's Largest Music House. Sells "Everything Known in Music."

STOP FORGETTING!

You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.

Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, and details of business and study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Personally conducted by Prof. Dickson, of Chicago Auditorium Conservatory and University of Notre Dame. FREE *booklet and trial copyrighted lesson.*

THE DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
754 The Auditorium, - - Chicago, Illinois.

Saurman's New Era Pipe

The May-Belle

A cool, dry smoke; no nicotine, no old-pipe odor; does not get rank.

$1.00 at your dealer's, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Money back if not satisfactory.

NEW ERA PIPE CO., Dept. F, Norristown, Pa.

Ordinary Deposits 5% Can Fairly Earn

Write For The Facts In Detail

INVESTING only in gilt-edge real estate securities, this Company has every year increased its surplus after paying depositors 5 per cent.

5 per cent. per annum guaranteed and paid quarterly by check. Withdrawals at pleasure without loss of interest. Under supervision of State Banking Department.

Capital and Surplus, . $1,100,000
Assets 1,600,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York

Six Months for 75c.

THE LITERARY DIGEST bound in the new **WEIS BINDER** makes a book for your library equal to any $1.50 book. A perfect, permanent or temporary binder. Covered in Olive Green Vellum De Luxe, nicely stamped side and back. Holds six copies Century, Harper's, Scribners, Success, Review of Reviews, McClure's, Munsey, Cosmopolitan, Leslie's Monthly, Pearson's or Strand—35c. Ladies' Home Journal or Success, 12 copies—70c. For sale at stationers or from us at same price, prepaid.

SENT FREE Send us the names of three readers of any of above and we'll send you FREE one of the famous Weis Brush Tubes, white mucilage (library paste) Perfect for mounting photos, handy for office, school or home use.

THE WEIS BINDER CO.
140 La Grange St., Toledo, O.

Agents Wanted

YOUR CHARACTER

is revealed in your handwriting.

Do you want to know what your writing indicates? Do you want to know how to read character from handwriting?

Address SIMON ARKE,
305 Lenman Building, Washington, D.C.

ASTHMA

TAKEN FROM THE SYSTEM
Nothing remains which can produce an attack. You can eat, sleep and stand exposure without slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved; blood enriched; nerves strengthened; whole system built up; health permanently restored; life made enjoyable.

Book 25 A Free. DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

KLIPS

Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A very grandiloquent goat
Sat down at a gay table d'hôte,
He ate up the corks,
The knives and the forks,
Remarking, "On these things I dote."

"There's a train at 4:04," said Miss Jenny,
"Four tickets I'll take; have you any?"
Said the man at the door,
"Not four for 4:04,
For four for 4:04 is too many!"

[*Carolyn Wells.*]

Blackmail.—CALLER: "I've found that there dorg that y'r wife is advertisin' five dollars reward fer."

GENTLEMAN: "You have, eh?"

CALLER: "Yes; an' if yeh don't give me ten dollars I'll take it to 'er."—*New York Weekly.*

Arthur's Answer.—PLEASANT OLD GENTLEMAN: "Have you lived here all your life, my little man?"

ARTHUR (aged six): "Not yet."—WILLIAM MORSE HEDRICK, in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Coming Events.

April 2-3.—Convention of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia.

April 6-11.—Convention of Journeymen Bakers, at Buffalo.

April 8-10.—Convention of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, at New Orleans,

April 13.—Convention of the Huguenot Society of America, at New York.

April 14-16.—Convention of the National Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans.

April 14-17.—International Kindergarten Convention, at Pittsburg.

April 15.—Convention of the American Vehicle Woodstock Association, at Cincinnati, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 9.—The Venezuelan Government reestablishes the blockade of the two rebel ports, Carupano and Guanita on the Orinoco River.

March 10.—Great Britain refuses to recognize the blockade of the Orinoco ports.

March 11.—Argentine proposes that the United States make a declaration condemnatory of the policy of strong Powers to collect debts by force from weaker Powers.

The Bolivian Minister, in Washington, protests against the acceptance by the Bolivian syndicate of $570,000 from Brazil for its rights in Acre territory.

Venezuelan rebels are defeated at Cumarebo, after a fight lasting three days.

March 13.—President Castro raises the blockade of the rebel ports.

March 15.—The Venezuelan troops recapture the town of Carupano.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 9.—President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition is received in audience by Emperor William.

The sale of the library and pictures of Emile Zola begins in Paris.

Herr Bebel, Socialist leader, makes a vigorous attack on dueling, in the German Reichstag.

Turkey agrees to recognize the right of the wives and children of Armenians, who have become naturalized Americans in Turkey.

March 10.—The protocol of Sweden and Norway for settlement of Venezuelan claims is signed.

The British Government grants Marconi's request to connect his wireless station at Poldhu with his telegraph system.

March 11.—The Cuban Senate ratifies the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Emperor William accepts the resignation of five naval staff officers.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

CONSIDERING the cost of labor, of applying it, and its great covering capacity, Pure White Lead is not only the cheapest Paint in the first cost, but because of its extreme durability is by far the cheapest in the end.

Furthermore, no scraping or burning will be required when repainting becomes necessary.

If interested in paint or painting, address,

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

It is worth your while to see that
Cabot's Shingle Stains
are specified for your shingles, and that no substitute is used. No other stains are as good, as analysis shows. Ours are the pioneer and the standard shingle stains, made of the best pigments, the best fixatives, and Creosote, "the best wood preservative known." (Trautwine.)
Samples of colors on wood, with chart of harmonious combinations, sent free.
SAMUEL CABOT, 64 Kilby Street Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central Points.

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.
An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

$47.50 OUR GENUINE SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL **TOP BUGGY**
is sold direct from the makers at $47.50 and **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** allowed before acceptance. *This is YOUR chance,* Just drop postal for catalogue.
OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Station 120, - - - Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shipped On Approval
We will ship any bicycle C.O.D. on approval *without a cent deposit* and if accepted allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** before purchase is binding.
New 1903 Models
"Bellise," complete $8.75
"Cossack," Guaranteed High Grade $10.75
"Siberian," a beauty $12.75
"Newdorf," Road Racer $14.75
no better bicycles at any price.
Any other make or model you want at one-third usual price. Choice of any standard tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. *Strongest guarantee.*
RIDER AGENTS WANTED in every town to buy sample wheel at *special price* and take orders for our improved '03 models. *There's big money in it.*
ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS
500 Good 2nd-hand Wheels $3 to $8.
DO NOT BUY a bicycle until you have written for our free catalog with large photographic engravings and full descriptions.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 62G, Chicago.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.
Gluten Grits AND **BARLEY CRYSTALS,**
Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

GREATEST Labor saving device ever invented, worth three closets, prevents waste, saves time, trouble, space and labor. Convenient places for baking utensils, cereal products, spices, table linen, etc. We make 20 styles, all sizes, price $2.50 and up. Following bargain catalogues **FREE.**
Kitchen Cabinets and Furniture No. 568 A
Sewing Machines and Organs No. 568 B
General Merchandise - - - No. 568 C
Office Furniture - - - - - No. 568
Get our wholesale factory prices.
E. H. Stafford & Bros. Chicago

AUTHORS! The N. Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd. 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

Warranted Two Years. **CUSTOM MADE VEHICLES** *Catalogue Free.*
$27.75 $44.00
We sell direct from our factory saving you two or three profits. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded and we pay freight both ways. Our low prices will astonish you. Our $44.95 Custom made Special is equal to any $75.00 Top Buggy. Large **FREE** catalogue fully describes all our vehicles and harness.
Write today for Money Saving Catalogue. **U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 760 Cincinnati, Ohio.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

March 12.—The Canadian Parliament opens.

The Powers engaged in negotiating commercial treaties with China question the credentials of China's agents.

The Czar issues a decree providing for religious freedom throughout the Russian dominions, establishing to some degree local self-government and making concessions to village communities.

March 13.—Minister Squires arrives in Havana.

The Church Discipline bill is discussed in the British House of Commons, and incidently extreme ritualism was denounced.

March 14.—A commission headed by Minister von Plehve is appointed to carry out the Czar's reforms.

Mexico pays the first instalment of the Pious Fund award made by The Hague Court in favor of the United States.

Secretary Chamberlain arrives in England from South Africa.

March 15.—Italy appropriates $100 000 to participate in the St. Louis Exposition.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 9.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is reported by the Foreign Relations Commitee, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, insisting on presenting his amendments. Some new members are sworn in.

March 10.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is discussed. Senator Morgan speaks against its ratification.

March 11.—*Senate:* An understanding is reached so that the final vote on the Panama Canal treaty will be taken on March 17. Senator Allison, of Iowa, suggests an 'inquiry into the Senate rules with a view to limiting debate.

March 12.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity treaty is favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, with an amendment providing that it must be approved by the House of Representatives before it becomes effective.

March 13.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan continues his attack upon the Panama Canal Company's title.

March 14.—*Senate:* Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, replies to Senator Morgan's speech on the validity of the Panama Canal Company's title. Senator Depew, of New York, speaks in favor of the ratification of the treaty.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 9.—The United States Supreme Court remands for trial, under the Elkins law, the case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad *vs.* the United States.

The Wabash employees file their answer to the temporary injunction to prevent a strike on the system.

March 10.—Secretary Moody and Postmaster-General Payne start on a five weeks' cruise in the West Indies.

Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, charges wholesale bribery in connection with the election of Assemblymen.

March 11.—Diplomatic representatives of South and Central America in Washington discuss the project for an intercontinental railway and Andrew Carnegie's interest in the matter.

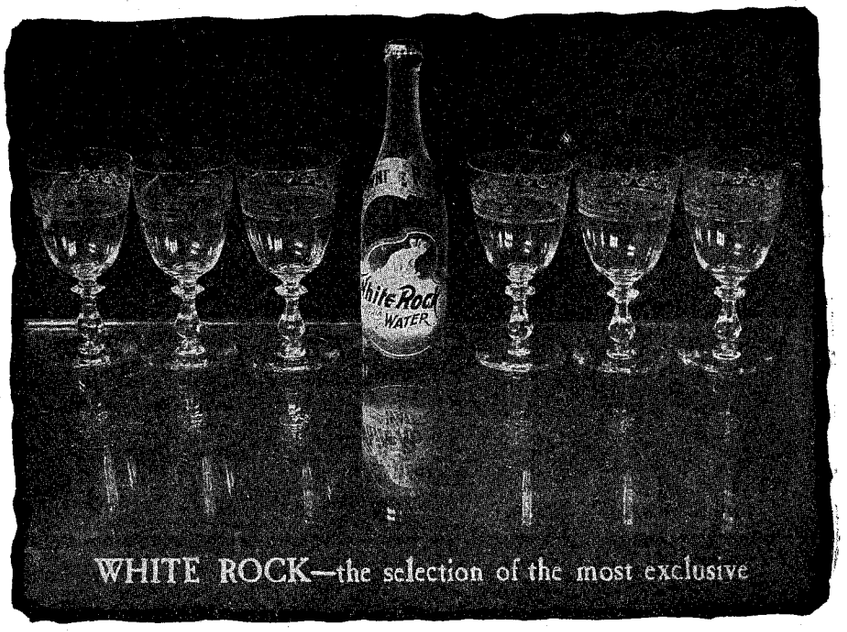
Secretary Hay replies to the Argentina proposal.

March 12.—President Roosevelt appoints a commission to prevent duplication of government scientific and statistical work.

March 13.—President Roosevelt is reported to be considering the advisability of calling an extraordinary session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress.

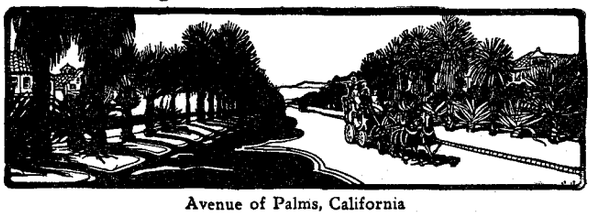
The Navy Department orders Admiral Coghlan's squadron of war-ships to Honduras to American interests.

Charges are made to President Roosevelt to



WHITE ROCK—the selection of the most exclusive

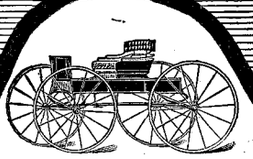
Ask your Wife


Avenue of Palms, California

To go to California with you this spring and escape inclement weather at home. California's climate is perfect. Travel on the **California Limited**—absolutely finest train in the world.

All about the California tour in our books.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y. **Santa Fe** All the Way Gen. Pass. Office 1312 Gt. Northern Bldg. Chicago.

Take the  Short Cut

GO RIGHT TO CARRIAGE HEADQUARTERS

Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue (free) which describes our goods truthfully, explains our method and our guarantee and makes it safe, simple and easy for you to get carriages, harness and horse accessories direct from our factory at wholesale prices.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE and HARNESS COMPANY.

Factory and General Office, Columbus, O. Western Office & Distributing House, St. Louis, Mo.
Write to nearest office.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

The knowledge of Advertising is daily proving to scores of ambitious men and women a big help in their present position and a help to better positions—it is THE NEW EDUCATION BY MAIL. The possession of this modern, important qualification means greater opportunities for you in your business life. Large prospectus, sent free on request. PAGE-DAVIS CO.
Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PAGE-DAVIS CO.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

MAPLEWOOD, near Cincinnati, Ohio.
A Sanatorium established in 1875 for the private care and medical treatment of Drug and Alcoholic Addictions. Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. Home Treatment if Desired. Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dep. 68, LEBANON, O.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the effect that certain officials of the Post-office Department connive at frauds.

March 14.—An injunction is issued in Waterbury prohibiting all the labor-unions of that city from interfering in any way with the trolley company's business.

March 15.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs reports that Philippine wealth lies in great part in its cocoa production.

CHESS.

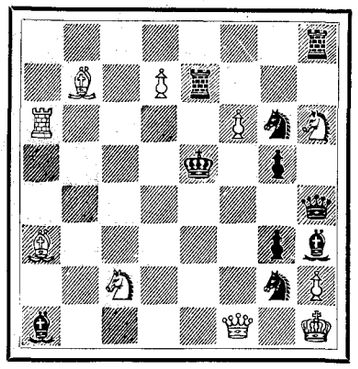
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 819.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, *Leeds Mercury* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

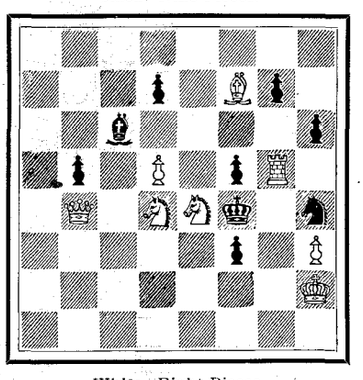
7 r; 1 B 1 P r 3; R 4 P s S; 4 k 1 p 1; 7 q; B 5 p b 2 S 3 s P; b 4 Q 1 K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 820.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. G. DOBBS, and MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3 p 1 B p 1; 2 b 4 p; 1 p 1 P 1 p R 1; 1 Q 1 S S k 1 s; 5 p 1 P; 7 K; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 813. Q—K 2.

No. 814.

1. Kt—Q 4 / K x R	2. R x P ! / Kt x R	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / Kt x R	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K—B 4	3. Q or R x P, mate

99 per cent of a Camera's Value is in the Lens

One part only in a camera is responsible for the *Quality* of the picture.
That's the Lens. A poor lens cannot make a perfect picture even by accident.

The Goerz Lens

is used by the leading photographers, amateur and professional, in every country. At your dealers or direct. Write for descriptive catalogue.

C. P. GOERZ, Room 84, 52 E. Union Square, N. Y.

$24.00 buys this genuine "MACEY"

quartered oak front roll-top Desk, No. 27-A, **exactly as illustrated,** 50 in. long, 30 in. wide and 48 in. high, direct from *our factory.*

Freight Prepaid

east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee (points beyond equalized), sent "On Approval," to be returned at our expense if not the best high roll-top desk ever sold at so low a price. It is high-grade in every detail.

(*Ask for Catalogue.*)

THE FRED MACEY CO., Ltd., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Makers of High-Grade Office and Library Furniture, including the most complete lines of

Card Index Systems and Sectional Bookcases

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, 343 B'way. Chicago, N. Y. Life Bldg. Boston, 178 Federal St. Phila., 13th & Market Sts.

Gold Medals For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship and finish, "Macey" furniture received the Gold Medal—highest award—at both Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

DRINK PURE WATER

The Sanitary Still gives plenty of pure, sparkling aerated water at a trifling expense—so simple a child can use it—lasts a lifetime.

THE SANITARY STILL
Guards Your Health

It received the highest award at Paris Exposition. Distilled water is the only pure water absolutely free from microbes, lime, dirt and germs

Justice David J. Brewer says: "I take pleasure in recommending the Sanitary Still to all who desire pure water."

Send for 100 Page Book

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.
Successor to The Cuprigraph Co.
68 N. Green St., Chicago.

How Shall a Young Man Succeed?

To those who are interested enough to forward 6 cents to cover mailing, I will send free, booklets and other matter, including, among other things, "How Shall a Young Man Succeed?", "The Ill-Fortune of Brother Bill," "Other People's Brains," "Who Should Study Advertising," "Why Advertising Should be Studied," "Why and How Advertising can be Taught."

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES 133-1 Nassau St., N. Y.

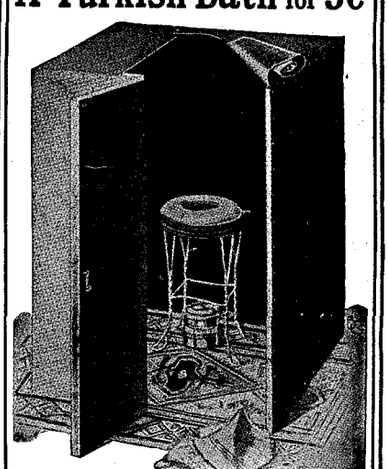
Pears'

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps, as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

Established over 100 years.

A Turkish Bath for 3c



THIS CABINET IS SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT OR EXPRESS PREPAID

Complete with ALL NECESSARY ATTACHMENTS — Ready for Use.

Satisfaction guaranteed by a week's free trial before you decide to purchase. Ask for illustrated booklet SENT FREE.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY
Box 250 Racine, Wisconsin

Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Have you seen one? It is up-to-date. Think of it, everything within reach. No heavy trays, but light, smooth drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand riveted, almost indestructible. Once tried, always recommended. Sent C. O. D. privilege examination. 2c stamp for catalog.

F. A. Stallman, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

REMARKABLE OFFER! MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFIED.

TEST HOROSCOPE 25c.

Send 25c., with sex, place, date and hour of birth. Booklet FREE. This offer is made to introduce our magazine, MODERN ASTROLOGY. Single copy, 25c. MODERN ASTROLOGY PUB. CO., 3130 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

.....	R—K 6 ch	Q x R P, mate
1. Kt—Kt 8	2. K x R	3.
.....	R x P ch	Q—R 4, mate
1. Kt—Q 3	2. K x R	3.
.....	.....	Q—B 6, mate
	2. Kt x R	3.
.....	Q—B 8	R—K 6, mate
1. P—Kt 8 (Q)	2. Q x P	3.
.....	R—Q 6!	Q—Kt 7, mate
1. P x R	2. Kt x R	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.

813: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

Comments (813): "A pleasing position"—G. D.; "Without a blemish"—F. S. F.; "Rather pretty, but the five pieces in the corner should be removed"—F. G.; "Choice"—J. G. L.; "Neat, but novel or strong"—W. R. C.

814: "Clever and good"—M. M.; "Good theme, rich in plausible tries"—G. D.; "Intricate and difficult"—F. S. F.; "A good key with beautiful and difficult after-play"—J. G. L.; The bewildering amount of 'tries' make this a gem"—W. R. C.; "Impresses me of the highest order"C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, G. P., E. J. D., Johnstown, Pa; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind., got 811; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich., 811, 812.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

At time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Tarrasch	17½	5½	Wolf	11½	11½
Maroczy	16½	6½	Marshall	11	12
Pillsbury	15½	7½	Taubenhaus	10	13
Teichmann	14½	8½	Mason	9½	13½
Schlechter	14½	8½	Albin	7½	15½
Marco	14	9	Reggio	6	17
Mieses	13	10	Moreau	0	23

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

HOW MARSHALL BEAT PILLSBURY.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 B—B sq	B—R 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3	24 Kt—Q sq	K—Q 2
3 K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	25 R—Kt sq	Q—R 4
4 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 5	26 Q—B 2	R—K Kt 2
5 P—K 3	P—K 3	27 Q Kt—B 2	Q R—K Kt sq
6 B—Q 3	P—K B 4	28 Q—Q sq	Q x Q
7 Kt—K 5	Q—R 5	29 Kt x Q	R—Q Kt sq
8 Q—B 2	Kt—Q 2	30 P—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5
9 Castles	B—Q 3	31 R—Kt 2	R—Kt 8
10 P—K B 4	P—K Kt 4	32 R—Q B 2	K R—Kt sq
11 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4	33 K—Kt 2	B—Q 7
12 B x Kt	B P x B	34 B x B	R x Kt
13 Kt x Kt P	Kt—B 3	35 R—Kt 2	R—Q Kt sq
14 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3	36 R x R	R x B ch
15 P—Q B 5	B—B 2	37 K—Kt sq	R—Q 8 ch
16 K—R sq	P—K R 3	38 K—Kt 2	Kt x P ch
17 Kt—R 3	R—K Kt sq	39 K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 ch
18 B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 3	40 K—Kt 2	R—Q 7 ch
19 P—Q Kt 4	P x P	41 K—Kt sq	P—K 6
20 Kt P x P	B—R 3	42 R—Kt sq	P—K 7
21 Q—B 2	B x R	43 Kt—B 2	P Queens ch
22 R x B	R—Q Kt sq	44 R x Q	Kt x Kt wins

Reichhelm, in commenting on this game says, that Marshall "won this game in a style of dash

How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters and is Not Affected by Gases. Fifty Sample Colors and Illustrated Booklet Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scrape off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cozy cottage home or the elegant mansion. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint:

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Co.; Chicago Telephone Co.; Central Union Telephone Co.; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, General Offices, 769 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 free sample colors and our handsome booklet, showing many buildings reproduced in all the colors just as they are painted from this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years and, bear in mind, that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Distributing depots in all principal cities. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York, One of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, Has Used Tons and Tons of the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE

No Honing! No Grinding!

Full Hollow Ground, $2.50 each.

Double Concave for extra hard beards, $3.00.

Send for free book, "HINTS TO SHAVERS."

THE CARBO MAGNETIC RAZOR.

NO SMARTING AFTER SHAVING WITH ORDINARY CAREFUL USE WILL KEEP AN EDGE FOR YEARS WITHOUT HONING.

By all dealers in High Grade Cutlery or sent by manufacturers postpaid.

Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, Makers of Griffon Cutlery, 445-446 Broadway, New York.

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER—FREE

WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY 1,000 COPIES OF "LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER," MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S LATEST NOVEL, PUBLISHER'S PRICE, $1.50. DO YOU WANT ONE?

NOTE.—"The Virginian," "Pit," or any other book of equal value may be substituted if desired.

AN ADVERTISING VENTURE. We want to acquaint you with the mail-order plan of buying books—a plan that eliminates the traveling salesman, the jobber and the retailer, and enables you to save from 20 to 50 per cent. on every book you buy. In order to do this, we are going to make you a present of "Lady Rose's Daughter," or any other book of equal value, providing you will look over our catalogue, and if you find our prices are right, send us your orders, up to a certain amount, for a limited time.

A BONA FIDE OFFER. There are no strings to this proposition. We have adopted this novel method to increase our list of patrons and get our wholesale book and stationery catalogue in the hands of prospective buyers. We are an old established house and have the largest mail-order book trade in the United States. This offer expires May 1st. Send to-day for our catalogue and full particulars. Ask for Catalogue **D7.**

We have 50,000 cloth bound books, handy volume size, all standard titles, that we are selling at 10 cents each. See page 41 of our catalogue.

SIMS, WILSON & SIMS CO.

Largest Mail-order Booksellers in the World.

References—Dun's, Bradstreet's, First National Bank of Chicago, and all publishers.

259 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

100 Persons Cured Every Day of RHEUMATISM

By Magic Foot Drafts, Sent on Approval anywhere in America.

TRY THEM FREE.

They Will Cure YOU.

If you read this, you will probably send for a pair of drafts and be CURED of your rheumatism. A great many persons try Magic Foot Drafts every month at our expense. Thousands are cured—and pay. Some are not cured, but have found out without expense that they have something else besides rheumatism. We have thousands of letters on file from Judges, Lawyers, Ministers, officials of the Government, and business men, saying that Magic Foot Drafts cured them—many after everything else had failed. All these are open to the public, with a standing offer of $5,000.00 reward to anyone who finds that they are not all given in good faith and without any consideration whatsoever excepting the good the Drafts have done.

Magic Foot Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, and by means of the intricate capillary development of the blood vessels here, draw out and neutralize by alkaline reaction the acid poison accumulations in the blood, reaching and permanently curing rheumatism in every part of the body. Our free booklet will convince you that Magic Foot Drafts, which at first glance may seem unreasonable, are really the most logical treatment ever discovered for rheumatism. We want to send you a pair on approval, without a cent in advance. If you are satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. Write to Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 21 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., to-day. Send no money—only your name.

THE OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION

For twenty female characters and one man. A new entertainment for churches, similar to "The New Woman's Reform Club," (25c), "Aunt Jerusha's Quilting Party," (25c), etc. A first-rate frame for a concert or a miscellaneous entertainment.

Price, 25 Cents, post-paid, by mail.

Send for our new catalogue of dialogues and entertainments, free to any address.

WALTER H. BAKER & CO.
5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

ONE HUNDRED

copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

"PACKED WITH REMARKABLE INCIDENTS"

"Tarry Thou Till I Come," a thrilling romance. Illustrated, $1.40. In 2 vols. $4. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

and originality that Mr. Morphy wouldn't have been ashamed of. Opened on brand-new lines and punctuated with brilliant moves throughout, it is a worthy companion-piece to his famous win over Lasker in 1900."

TAUBENHAUS PLAYS ALL ROUND MAROCZY.

MAROCZY. *White.*	TAUBENHAUS. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	TAUBENHAUS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 Q—B sq	Q—R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 Q—B 2	B—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	27 Kt—B sq	B—K R 5
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	28 Kt—Kt 3	R—K 3
5 Castles	B—K 2	29 R(K)—K 2	B x Kt
6 R—K sq	P—Q 3	30 Q x B	R—Kt 3
7 B x Kt	P x B	31 Q—K sq	Kt x R
8 P—Q 4	P x P	32 R x Kt	R—K B sq
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2	33 R—Kt 2	R x R
10 P—Q B 4	Castles	34 K x R	Q—Kt 4 ch
11 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	35 K—R sq	R—B 2
12 P—Q Kt 3	B—K B sq	36 B—B 3	Q—B 5
13 B—Kt 2	P—B 4	37 B—Q 2	Q—K 4
14 K Kt—B 3	Kt—R 4	38 B—B 3	Q—R 4
15 Q—B 2	Kt—B 5	39 Q—Kt 3	K—B sq
16 Q—B 3	P—K B 3	40 K—Kt 2	Q—R 3
17 K—R sq	Q—K 2	41 Q—K sq	P—Kt 4
18 R—K 3	Q—B 2	42 P—K R 3	Q—Kt 3
19 Kt-KKt sq	B—B 3	43 K—R 2	P—K R 4
20 Q R-K sq	P—B 4	44 Q—Kt 3	P—Kt 5
21 P—B 3	Q—Kt 3	45 P—Kt 4	B P x P
22 P—Kt 3	Kt—K 3	46 B x P	Q—K 3
23 Q—Q 3	P—B 5	47 Resigns.	
24 P x P	Kt x P		

TARRASCH GIVES MASON A LESSON.

MASON. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	MASON. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—Q 3	P—Q 4	13 Kt—R 5	Kt—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	14 Q x P	Kt—K 4
3 B—B 4	Kt—Q B 3	15 Q—K 2	Kt (K 4)-Kt 3
4 Kt—B 3	P—Q 5	16 Kt x Kt	B—Kt 6 ch
5 Kt—K 4	P—B 3	17 K—Q sq	Q x Kt
6 P—K R 4	P—K 4	18 B—B 3	B—K 4
7 B—Q 2	P—B 4	19 P—Q 4	P x P
8 Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 3	20 P x P	R—Q sq
9 P—K 3	P x P	21 K—B sq	B x P
10 P x P	P—K 5	22 R—R 3	B—K 3
11 Kt—R 5	P x Kt	23 Resigns.	
12 Kt x P ch	K—B 2		

TARRASCH TRIES SOMETHING NEW ON SCHLECHTER.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	14 R—B sq	Kt(B)—Q 2
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q 3	15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 4
3 Kt—QB 3	Q Kt—Q 2	16 B—Kt sq	P—Q R 4
4 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 K—R sq	Kt (B 2)—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	18 P—Kt 5	P—B 3
6 B—Q 3	Castles	19 P—K R 4	B—B sq
7 Castles	P—B 3	20 R—Kt sq	B—K 2
8 P—K R 3	Q—B 2	21 Q—R 5	Kt—B sq
9 B—K 3	R—K sq	22 R—Kt 3	R—R sq
10 Kt—K R 4	Kt—B sq	23 B x Kt	P x B
11 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	24 P—Q 6	Q x P
12 P x B	Q R—Q sq	25 Kt—K 4	Q—Q sq
13 P—Q 5	P—Q R 3	26 R—Q sq	Resigns.

TEICHMANN BEATS TARRASCH.

TARRASCH. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 3	20 R—K Kt 2	Q R—Q sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	21 B—K 3	P—Kt 3
3 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 P—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 2
4 Q Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	23 R—Q sq	Kt—K 3
5 K P x P	K P x P	24 B—B 5	Kt—R 4
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	25 K R—Kt sq	Kt (K 3)-Kt 2
7 B—Q 3	Castles	26 B—Kt sq	Q—B 3
8 Castles	B—Kt 5	27 P—B 4	Kt—B 4
9 B—Kt 5	P x P	28 P—Q 5	P x P
10 B x B P	B x K Kt	29 P x P	R—Q 2
11 P x B	B x Kt	30 B—R 2	Kt—Q 3
12 P x B	Q—Q 3	31 K R—K sq	Q R—K 2
13 K—R sq	Q Kt—Q 2	32 R-K B sq	Q—B 4
14 R-K Ktsq	Kt—Kt 3	33 B—Kt sq	Q—R 6
15 B—Q 3	K R—K sq	34 Q—Kt 4	Q—B 6 ch
16 P—Q B 4	Q Kt—Q 2	35 K—Kt sq	Kt—B 4
17 R-Q Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3	36 B x Kt	P x B
18 Q—Q 2	Kt—R 4	37 R—Q 4	P—B 3
19 R-K Kt 4	Q Kt—B 3	38 R—K sq	Q—R 6 wins

% "CENT per CENT"

A Monthly Magazine—presenting financial facts, figures and information in an interesting manner—50 cents a year. Three months' trial subscription 10 Cents, stamps or silver. Sample copy free.

Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, 52 B'way, New York.

When lamp chimneys don't break my name is on them.

MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH. Pittsburgh.

Sore Throat

Quinsy, Laryngitis, Tonsillitis and all throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of

Hydrozone

Endorsed and recommended by leading physicians everywhere. It cures by killing the germs, without injury to the patient. Nature then promptly repairs the damage. Sold by leading druggists 25 cents a trial bottle. If not at yours, sent prepaid on receipt of 25 cents.

Prof. Charles Marchand

Dept. R, 57 Prince Street, NEW YORK

AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR PREACHERS, BIBLE STUDENTS, AND THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

THE EXTRA-CANONICAL LIFE OF CHRIST

By BERNHARD PICK, Ph.D., D.D.

It presents the accounts concerning Christ contained in the apocryphal gospels, together with other miscellaneous records not found in the New Testament, including the newly discovered "Logia."

"It has special interest now when there is a revival of scripture study and the tendency to read the Bible in the light of anything which shall make its passages clearer or richer with meaning."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

"The material is presented without any theological bias or any purpose other than that of pure scholarship."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

12mo, Cloth, 320 Pages. $1.20 Net; by Mail, $1.29.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York & London

McILHENNY'S Tabasco Sauce

A Good Digestion is assured if you insist upon having your soup seasoned with McILHENNY'S Tabasco Sauce. It stimulates and promotes a healthy, vigorous condition of the stomach. Try it once. Sold by all grocers. *Free Booklet on request.* McIlhenny's Tabasco, New Iberia, La.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST YOU

Birmingham, Ala.	Crab Orchard, Ky.	Omaha, Neb., Cor. Leavenworth and 19th St.	Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Hot Springs, Ark.	New Orleans, La. 1628-38 Felicity St.	Fargo, N. D.	Providence, R. I.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Portland, Me.	No. Conway, N. H.	Columbia, S. C.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.	Lexington, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
West Haven, Conn.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	White Plains, N.Y.	Dallas, Tex., Bellevue Place.
Washington, D. C. 211 N. Capitol St.	Detroit, Mich. 86 Lafayette St.	Columbus, O.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Atlanta, Ga.	Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Ore.	Richmond, Va.
Dwight, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Charleston, Ind.	Boulder Hot Springs, Boulder, Mont.	Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.	Waukesha, Wis
Marion, Ind.	Carson City, Nev.		Toronto, Ont.
Des Moines, Ia.			Winnipeg, Man.

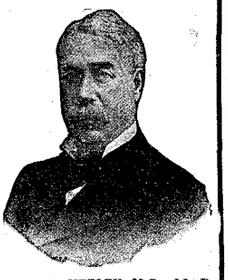
"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed upon application.

WHAT THE RT. REV. JOHN SHANLEY, BISHOP OF NORTH DAKOTA, SAYS:

It is because I know it does save them, because I know it is God's truth, that I take the deepest interest in the Keeley Cure, and so long as I live I shall raise my voice in advocating its efficacy.

Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY, Bishop of North Dakota.

Detailed information of this treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free upon application to any of the institutions named.



LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL. D.

The Copper Cure for Consumption

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Member of British Tuberculosis Congress—"Antidotum Tuberculose" (the Copper Cure) Marvel of the Medical World—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Others of Quick, Galloping and Fast Consumption in Their Own Home—Any One Can Receive FREE Specially Written Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption by "Antidotum Tuberculose"—Let Every Reader of Literary Digest Write the Company at Once.

O. K. BUCKHOUT.

Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Ltd.); Member of British Tuberculosis Congress; Member National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

Consumptives need not abandon hope. The new copper treatment is as efficacious as other remedies are for other diseases. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Ltd.), 602 Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. O. K. Buckhout, a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—its cure and prevention—a life study. This treatment is something entirely new, and is called "Antidotum Tuberculose," or the Copper Cure, and is intended to kill all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption, as, unless this is done, the disease cannot be cured. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotum Tuberculose" is the original copper cure.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking, by continually spitting, especially in the morning, when you throw yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, flat chest, fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart, puts flesh on the body and muscles on the bones until the consumption is all gone, and you are again a strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same discovery benefited A. H. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley, of Dingley Tariff Bill fame, who went West and South for relief and didn't get it, and came back with death staring him in the face, and was benefited by "Antidotum Tuberculose" after all else had failed.

So don't give up hope, and don't spend your money in travel. Attend to it right away, for consumption spreads to other members of the family. If you have consumption or fear you are predisposed to it, write to-night to the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Ltd.), 602 Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you illustrated and scholarly books free of charge, telling you fully how the Copper Cure will cure you in your own home in a very short time.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING.
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903,

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

"Full of Dignity and Power."—*Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.*

JONATHAN
A TRAGEDY
By Thomas Ewing, Jr.

The Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, New York:

He has rendered the great Bible story into a sympathetic drama, bringing out the tragic situations of Jonathan's life with force and feeling.

12mo, cloth, $1 net. By Mail, $1.05

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, N. Y.

THIN women

who wish to gain flesh and thus round out their figure should read Dr. Rivard's Treatise on the cause of thinness or emaciation. It tells how to prevent and cure this unsightly condition and shows how your weight can be increased three to five pounds a week, surely, safely, and permanently. The book and other particulars sent free.

The G. S. Rivard Co. Ltd., 156 State St., Detroit, Mich.

A Collection of Poems by Ernest Crosby filled with Hatred of War and Affection for Nature

SWORDS AND PLOWSHARES

Pittsburg Times: "Mr. Crosby is an earnest believer in peace, and the book presents many forcible denunciations of the evils of war."

Buffalo Times: "As a nature lover, Mr. Crosby expresses with clear insight, and in simple melodious meters, something of earth's message to man."

12mo, cloth, 126 pages, $1.00 net. By mail, $1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Free Rupture Remedy

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 1497 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

By J. K. HOYT. Over 30,000 quotations; 86,000 lines of concordance. 8vo, 1,205 pp., buckram, $6; law sheep, $8; half morocco, $10; full morocco, $12.

"By long odds the best book of quotations in existence."—*New York Herald.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Was Refused Life Insurance

Rejected on Account of "Coffee Heart"

Life insurance companies have fully established the fact that the use of coffee causes an organic derangement of the heart, shortening the long beat and imperiling life. For this reason habitual coffee drinkers are refused life insurance in many cases. A well-known merchant of White's Creek, Tenn., proprietor of a large store there, says:—"Three years ago I was examined for life insurance, and to my surprise was rejected because my heart action was at times out of place 15 beats in 60.

"I consulted several good doctors and was invariably asked by them 'Do you drink ardent spirits? use tobacco? or drink coffee?' to the first I answered 'Very little,' to the second 'No,' to the last 'Yes,' and they would all say 'Quit coffee.'

"I determined to do this. I had read about Postum Cereal Coffee and bought and used it, and I liked it as well as the best of real coffee, and as a result of its use in place of coffee I find myself without a skip in my heart action, and I can get insurance on my life cheaper by 25 per cent. (notwithstanding the advance in age), than I could when I first commenced using Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

To Teachers—Upon request the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., will send you free and prepaid an interesting educational booklet for each one of your scholars. The subject is foreign travel and the book is handsomely illustrated. Let us know immediately to how many scholars you would like to present these little souvenirs. The supply is limited and there will be no reissue.

Registered Trade Mark.

Fancy Mercerized White Dress Cottons

(Mail orders have special attention.)

This is one of the most desirable and attractive lines in our entire stock. These cottons have been mercerized in the yarn, and therefore constant washing will not mar their beautiful silky luster.

Attention is invited to our beautiful line of Laces and Embroideries for trimming.

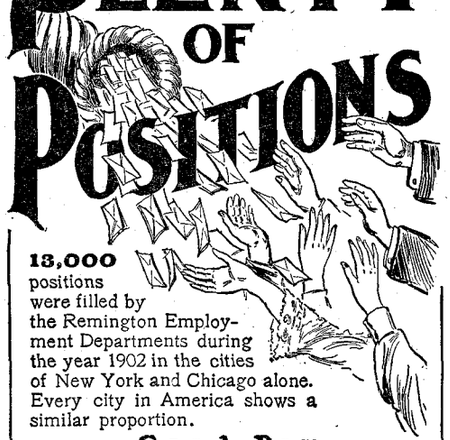
The basket weaves are particularly handsome and effective for separate Blouses and entire Gowns. Most of these cottons are of a weight that will require no starching.

Price 35c. to 85c. per yard.

We would suggest an early selection while the line is still complete.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

PLENTY OF POSITIONS



13,000 positions were filled by the Remington Employment Departments during the year 1902 in the cities of New York and Chicago alone. Every city in America shows a similar proportion.

Good Pay

Remember that the user of a low-priced writing machine always wants a low-priced stenographer. The best positions are

Secured by the competent operators of the

Remington

Remington Typewriter Company
327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

is the only remedy for Rheumatism and Gout that does not interfere with the digestion. It works admirably even with those who have delicate stomachs.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About it

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED